

*Miall*  
*18 Bouverie Street*

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

Vol. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 873.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED... 6d.  
STAMPED... 6s.

## BICENTENARY LECTURES.

The following LECTURES will be delivered in  
TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, EUSTON-ROAD, by the  
Rev. J. R. KILSBY JONES, Minister of the Chapel:—  
On WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.  
Commence at Eight o'clock. Admittance free.  
Subject for Wednesday,  
July 23.—Cromwell and his Times.  
„ 30.—Charles II. and the Act of Uniformity.

**THE MIDNIGHT CRY.**—The Committee of the Midnight Meetings send out men at night into the vicarious scenes of the Haymarket, &c., from Ten p.m. to Two a.m., with long placards, containing striking passages of Scripture in English and French. Hundreds stop and read. The cost each night is 10s. for four men.  
Let the Gospel continue thus to be preached.  
Will any friend meet the expense of one week's publications, or even one night?  
CONTRIBUTIONS thankfully received by the Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. John Worthy, 12, Westbourne-park-villas, W.; and Mr. John Stabb, 27, Red Lion-square, W.C.; the Bankers, Puget and Co., St. Paul's; or the Secretary, Mr. Theophilus Smith, 27, Red Lion-square, W.C.

**JOHN HUSS.**—The Grand Historical Picture of the MARTYRDOM of JOHN HUSS—the Pioneer of the Reformation—Sixteen feet by Twelve feet, Painted by LESSING, ON VIEW DAILY, from Ten to Six, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. Admission, 1s.

**JAMAICA COTTON** is NOW BEING SPUN in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, by Messrs. DOBSON and BARTON, Western Annexe, where Manufacturers and others are invited to examine its quality and working.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.**—A Congregational Minister wishes to MEET with a LITTLE BOY to EDUCATE with his own. The locality is remarkably healthy, it borders upon the sea-coast.  
For particulars apply to A. Z., Post office, Hurstmonceux, Sussex.

**PARENTS, &c.—WANTED,** in a fashionable watering-place, a respectable YOUTH as APPRENTICE to the WATCH and CLOCK TRADE.  
Apply to W. T. Row, Alton, Hants.

**AS HOUSEKEEPER.**—An experienced, respectable Person SEEKS a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a religious family.  
Address, M. Y., Post-office, Fenchurch-street, City.

**WANTED, a SITUATION as HOUSE-KEEPER** in a Christian family.  
Apply, F. C., care of Mr. Linney, Aokworth, near Pontefract.

**WANTED, in the TEA and GROCERY BUSINESS, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.**  
Apply to Samuel Baines, Market-street, Leicester.

**WANTED, in October, or before, by a FEMALE TEACHER,** many years experienced in Tuition, chiefly amongst Boys, a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a MIXED BRITISH or VILLAGE SCHOOL. Unexceptionable testimonials.  
Address, M. M., Post-office, Ross, Herefordshire.

**WANTED, an intelligent YOUNG LADY,** about fifteen years of age, as GOVERNESS PUPIL. The advertiser can recommend a Nursery Governess.  
Address, "Wahrheit," Post-office, Marlborough, Wilts.

**WANTED, by a Home Missionary's Daughter, age Twenty, a SITUATION to TAKE CHARGE of and INSTRUCT TWO or THREE CHILDREN, and Assist with the Needlework.** Salary no object.  
Address, L. G., Post-office, Broughton, Stockbridge, Hants.

**TWO SCHOOL MANAGERS.**—A Trained, experienced Christian MASTER and MISTRESS, Married, seek good British Schools in the country. Age Thirty-six. Excellent testimonials. Master has Harmonium.  
Address, "Magister," 249, Caledonian-road, Islington.

**EDUCATION.—EAST COWES PARK, ISLE of WIGHT.—PARK VILLA LADIES' SCHOOL.**—Mrs. HART and Miss ALLMOND beg to inform their friends that their School will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant.

**MRS. BAKER will RECEIVE her PUPILS** after the Summer Vacation on MONDAY, August 1. Professors' Lessons COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY.  
6, Prince's-park-terrace, Liverpool.

**THE REV. OSWALD JACKSON,** of Ringwood, RECEIVES TEN PUPILS into his family, and, with the help of an efficient Resident Tutor, prepares them for Commercial or Professional life.  
Ringwood, Hants.

**THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.**  
Mr. Jackson's Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, the 29th of JULY. Prospectus, with terms, &c., on application.

**MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TOURIST** TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are issued from the Midland Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations, to SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c. IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway. LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverston, Conistone, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingelton, &c. SEA-SIDE and BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.  
Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.  
Enquire at King's Cross for Tickets, via Midland Railway.  
JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.  
Derby, 1862.

**PELICAN HOUSE, PECKHAM.**—Miss FLETCHER begs to inform her Friends that her PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, July 31.

**MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near HENDON, N.W.,** will RE-OPEN, WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1862. Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. Hurdall, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rees, at the School.

**BRIDPORT, DORSET.**—Mrs. CANNON (widow of the late Rev. Charles Cannon) offers her Establishment to the notice of those parents who desire for their daughters a refined education, based on pure Scriptural principles. The situation is peculiarly healthy.  
Prospectuses sent on application, and references given.

**BRIGHTON.—BOARD and EDUCATION** for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, ARUNDEL HOUSE CLIFTON-ROAD. Terms very moderate. Pupils have passed the Senior and Junior Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations. A Prospectus on application to Mr. SAMUEL EVERSHED.

**THE REV. MARTIN REED, LL.D.,** of Dover, RECEIVES a select and limited number of PUPILS. Dr. REED endeavours to combine the careful formation of character with the highest degree of mental and physical culture.  
Priory House, Dover.

**WATFORD, HERTS.—ESTABLISHMENT** for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by Mrs. J. WATSON WALKER. The VACATION will TERMINATE on the 4th AUGUST.  
References:—Rev. Clement Bailhache, Watford; W. Heaton, Esq., "Freeman" Office, 21, Warwick-lane, E.C.

**PREPARATORY SCHOOL, TOTTEN-** HAM, for a Select Number of Boys under Twelve years of age, conducted by CAROLINE, MARY, and AGNES E. ABBOTT, daughters of Benjamin Abbott, late of Hitchin.  
For terms and references address "The Sycamores," Tottenham, N.  
The present VACATION will TERMINATE on the 15th AUGUST.

**PALMER HOUSE, HOLLOWAY.**  
PRINCIPALS:  
Rev. A. STEWART and SON.  
The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 4th of AUGUST.

**GROVE HOUSE, UPPER KENTISH-** TOWN, for the Education of a limited number of Young Gentlemen. The house is situated in a healthy and accessible suburb, and is conducted in the most liberal manner. Every effort is made to preserve the domestic associations of the Pupils, and to induce gentlemanly habits and manners. The comforts of a Christian home are provided, combined with careful mental training.

**EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST.—** HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, near Poole, Dorsetshire.  
This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, and competent Masters, will RE-OPEN (D.V.) WEDNESDAY, July 30. Terms moderate.

**WEST of ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.**  
PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.  
The VACATION will end on FRIDAY, August 1.  
For Prospectuses apply to the Principal, or the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

**WALTHAMSTOW HOUSE, WALTHAM-** STOW, ESSEX, N.E.  
Mr. EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, M.A., &c., begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED his School to Walthamstow House, where he has a commodious room for a larger number of Pupils.  
Terms forwarded on application.

**EDUCATION in GERMANY.**—The Rev. A. DAMMANN, D.D., Hameln, Kingdom of Hanover, has THREE or FOUR VACANCIES for English Pupils. Dr. Dammann's Establishment affords unusual facilities for the study of the German and French Languages in their application to Commercial Life. The English Master is returning almost immediately to Germany, and can take charge of any Pupils whom their parents may wish to confide to his care for the journey.  
Prospectuses, references, &c., may be obtained from Mr. F. Bolton, B.A., Luton, Beds.

**LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD,** LEICESTER.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the Misses MIALL.  
References:—Rev. J. P. Mursell, Leicester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., The Firs, Upper Norwood, London.  
The Next Term COMMENCES July 31.

**SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCH-** FORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER. Terms, 20s. per annum. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.  
N.B. Rochford is half-an-hour's ride from Southend.

**BLANDFORD ACADEMY.**—The Course of Instruction comprises the usual branches of an English education, with the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Drawing, Surveying, &c., &c.  
The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE July 30th. Terms and References on application to the Principal,  
Mr. J. BAILEY, Blandford, Dorset.

**HIGH-STREET, THAME, near OXFORD.**—Miss NICHOLS continues to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES to Board and Educate, on the most approved system of modern tuition. Instruction in French, German, Music, and Drawing, by efficient Teachers. The School will RE-OPEN on the 24th of July.  
References: Rev. C. Harvie, Thame; Charles Keats, Esq., Poole, Dorset; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Banbury; and the Friends of Pupils.

**THE WALLANDS, near LEWES.**—The Rev. T. E. FULLER RECEIVES into his family a FEW PRIVATE PUPILS to BOARD and EDUCATE in the usual branches of a Mercantile and Classical Education. Pupils prepared for either of the University Examinations, if required. The house is most healthily situated on a dry, chalk soil, within a short distance of the South Coast.

**SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.**—MISS LINCOLNE, and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN, beg to inform their Friends that the present Vacation will terminate on THURSDAY, July 31st. Terms on application.  
References are kindly permitted to the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., London; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Andrew Johnstone, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Cannonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; W. Prentice, Esq., Stowmarket; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

**THE COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION PLACE the SONS of MINISTERS** whom they receive in the Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL, at SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM, where the Sons of Laymen are also Educated.  
School will RE-OPEN JULY 30.

For particulars respecting Ministers' Sons, application should be made to the Secretary of the Institution, the Rev. R. A. DAVIES, Smethwick.

Information about other Pupils may be obtained from the Principal, at Shireland Hall.

Sixteen of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examination.

**NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.**

PRINCIPAL:—The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.  
The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer vacation, on FRIDAY, 1st August, 1862.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

**SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.**

PRINCIPAL—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

The arrangements of this Establishment embrace all the means of an accomplished Education, including thorough instruction in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Drawing, Natural and Moral Science, Biblical Literature, &c. The Senior Classes are conducted on the Collegiate System. Every attention is paid to Home Comforts, and to the culture of Domestic Habits.

Besides the aid of efficient Resident Governesses, the following Professors attend:—

MUSIC.—Pianoforte, Theory, and Thoro-Bass. John Blockley, Esq. Part-Singing and Vocal Music. G. Lake, Esq., Author of "Daniel," &c.

DRAWING.—Free-Hand, Perspective, and Model-Drawing. R. W. Buss, Esq., R.A.

PAINTING.—In Water Colours, Tempera, Oil, &c. Miss Edgley, G.S.D., South Kensington.

GERMAN.—(This is rendered prominent in the Course.) Fraulein Clemens, M.G.C., Berlin.

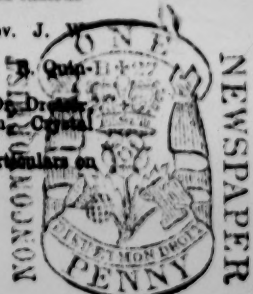
FRENCH.—(This is the medium of Conversation and Instruction.) E. Brocard Boulland, LL.D.

LATIN.—Geology, and Biblical Literature. Rev. J. W. Todd.

Lecturer on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. F. Quin-Hedge, Esq.

Lecturer on Botany—Its Physiology, Uses, &c. Dr. Dore, F.L.S., F.E.S.S., South Kensington Museum, Crystal Palace, &c.

The Highest References, Testimonials, and all particulars on application.





**GUILDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, near BIRMINGHAM.**

Mr. F. EWEN respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that, in order to secure a more eligible situation, and more commodious premises, he has REMOVED to No. 120, (Cambridge House) HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM, where his School will REOPEN after the Midsummer Vacation.

**EDUCATION. — ANGLESEA HOUSE, BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.**

The Misses BUTLER endeavour to provide the first advantages for their Pupils. In addition to their own experience in tuition, and direct personal superintendence, they engage the assistance of superior Masters for accomplishments. A French Governess resides in the house.

Terms on application, and respectable references will be given and required.

The Next Term will commence August 1.

**HOWARD - HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME. Near OXFORD.**

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare youths for commercial pursuits, and the great success which has attended Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic, &c. The best specimens of Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by pupils from this School, and attention is requested to the specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting in the Crystal Palace.

References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham, the Rev. I. Duxsey, Edmonton, and W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury.

Terms inclusive. No extras, all charges included in a fixed quarterly payment. For boys, under Twelve Years of age, Twenty-two Guineas per annum; above Twelve Years, Twenty-four Guineas.

Ten acres of private cricket-ground.

**CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.**

Principal, Mr. GEORGE VERNEY. This Establishment is situated on the side of the old Bath-road, at the distance of twelve miles from Hyde-park-corner, and within a thirty minutes' drive of the station at Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, or West Drayton. The premises are extensive, and on a dry elevation, and contain every convenience adapted to a school. Mr. Verney has had more than twenty years' experience in the arduous and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with many references in town and country. The system of teaching is plain, probing, and practical, and strenuous efforts are made to qualify the pupils for active business pursuits. The food is of the best description, and unlimited. Terms: Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas per quarter; Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas. Latin, French, Music, Surveying, &c. are taught inclusive terms when preferred. All accounts settled quarterly, and a quarter's notice required previous to a pupil's removal.

**NONCONFORMIST.—DUPLICATE NUMBERS FOR SALE.**

1841.—No. 16, July 23.  
1842.—Two Title-pages and Index. Nos. 61 to 64 and 66 to 69, both inclusive. Nos. 70, 72, 78, 85. Two Copies each of Nos. 73 to 77, and 79 to 81 (both inclusive), 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90. Three Copies of No. 87. A Supplement, December 31st (Saturday).  
1844.—Nos. 156, 158, and 159.  
1854.—Nos. 444 and 453.  
1856.—Nos. 545, 557, 558, 559, 561, and 580 to 583, both inclusive.  
1857.—Title-page and Index.  
1858.—No. 638.  
1861.—No. 806; April 10.

Apply to Mr. B. Hillyard, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.

**SPECIAL AND URGENT CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY. INSTITUTED 1843.**

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 100, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

**AN APPEAL to the FRIENDS of HOME MISSIONS.**

HOME MISSIONARY STATION, CHURCH STRETTON, SHROPSHIRE.

The District embraces Leebwood, Cardington, All Stretton, Eaton-under-Heywood, Ticklerton, and Church Stretton. The facts in connexion with the above District are as follows:—

It embraces a distance of thirteen miles, with a population of above 4,000, with no Dissenting chapel in the whole District. The inhabitants, though irreligious, manifest a great desire to hear the Gospel preached; and, with the Divine blessing, much good has resulted from the labours of a Missionary among these cottagers and villagers. Extract of Journal for the past year:—Religious services held, 160; tracts distributed, 1,000; hours of visiting, 700; number of copies of the New Testament given, 42.

The work of the Missionary is to visit the cottages, to read the Scriptures, and pray with the sick, distribute religious tracts, and hold religious services in the cottages at times as opportunity affords.

He has to depend for support in his arduous labours to the sympathy of Christian friends in the district and from other places. A piece of ground has now been purchased for the purpose of erecting a Free Independent Place of Worship for these poor cottagers, in which they will have the Gospel of Christ preached to them—a place much needed. Therefore the friends now appeal to the friends of Home Missions to aid them with donations to carry out the above undertaking. The expense of its erection will cost 250*l*.

References can be obtained from Mr. Thomas Beaumont, All Stretton; Mr. J. Bevan, Paper Mills, Longnor; Mr. R. Burgwyn, Pensilvinnia.

All communications and donations addressed to the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, All Stretton, Church Stretton, All Stretton, Church Stretton, Shropshire, February, 1862.

**NEW FANCY SILKS,**

COMPRISING CHECKS, STRIPES, CHENES, AND POMPADOUR, £1 8*s*. 6*d*. FOR TWELVE YARDS WIDE WIDTH, WARRANTED FREE FROM ANY MIXTURE OF COTTON, AND THOROUGHLY GOOD IN QUALITY.

P A T T E R N S S E N T F R E E .

ALSO OF

PETER ROBINSON'S

UNLIMITED STOCK OF SILKS AND DRESSES.

103, 104, 105, 106, 107, AND 108, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

**THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FORTY-EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per cent., declared on the 16th inst., is payable to the Shareholders at the Office of the Company, No. 62, King William-street, City, between the hours of Ten and Four.

By Order of the Board,

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

July 19, 1862.

BONUS YEAR.

**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 81, CORNHILL,**

AND

70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.

James Bentley, Esq.	Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Britten, Esq.	J. Remington Mills, Esq., M.P.
Charles Charrington, Esq.	John Morley, Esq.
S. Preston Child, Esq.	John Rogers, Esq.
Beriah Drew, Esq.	Henry Rutt, Esq.
William Gilpin, Esq.	George Spencer Smith, Esq.
John Hibbert, Esq.	W. Foster White, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Esq.	Samuel Wilson, Esq., Ald.

FIRE.

Common Insurance . . . . 1*s*. 6*d*. per cent. } when the sum  
Hazardous do. . . . . 2*s*. 6*d*. } amounts to  
Doubly Hazardous ditto . . . 4*s*. 6*d*. } 300*l*.

Farming Stock, 4*s*. per cent., if no Steam Engine is used on the Farm, or 6*s*. with the use thereof allowed.

LIFE.

Annual Premiums for Assuring 100*l*. at the following ages:—  
20 . . . . . £2 1 6 } Premiums for Intermediate  
25 . . . . . 2 5 8 } Ages may be obtained  
35 . . . . . 2 16 10 } from the Secretary, or  
45 . . . . . 3 16 10 } any of the Agents.  
55 . . . . . 5 6 4 }

BONUS.—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the Union by a large and influential Proprietary.

The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of ONE MILLION sterling.

Prospectus and Forms of Proposal can be had of any of the Agents; or at the Chief Offices.

Applications for Agencies are requested.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,**

48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON, For Mutual Assurance on Lives, Annuities, &c.

Established December, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Samuel Hayhurst Lucas, Esq.  
Deputy-Chairman—Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.  
John Bradbury, Esq.  
Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C.  
Joseph F. Christy, Esq.  
Richard Fall, Esq.  
John Feltham, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

John Feltham, Esq. | Robt. Ingham, Esq., M.P.  
Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P. | Samuel H. Lucas, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

**MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.**

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1861:—  
Number of New Policies issued during the year . . . . . 923  
Assuring the sum of . . . . . £429,060 19 11  
Producing an annual income of . . . . . 14,469 1 8  
[In addition to single premiums of 1,401*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*.]  
Making the total Annual Income, after deducting 50,112*l*. annual abatement in premium . . . . . 310,142 3 2  
Total number of policies issued . . . . . 24,496  
Amount paid in claims by the decease of members, from the commencement of the Institution in December, 1835 . . . . . 1,156,207 9 4  
Amount of accumulated fund . . . . . 2,047,311 15 0

The Next Division of Profits will be made up to the 20th November, 1862. Policies effected prior to that date, if subsisting at the time of division, will participate in such profit for the time they may have been in force.

The Report of the Directors for the year ending the 20th of November, 1861, may be had on application, with the Prospectus, containing illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 98 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st July are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

June 21, 1862.

**LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.**

The BOARD of MANAGEMENT earnestly BEG SUPPORT from the Friends of Homoeopathy, and especially from the many amongst the wealthy who, having themselves derived benefit from it, are generously disposed to confer similar benefits on the Sick Poor.

Contributions gratefully received by the Members of the Board or the Honorary Secretary.

RALPH BUCHAN, Honorary Secretary.

July 7, 1862.

**THE IMPERIAL BANK (Limited), 6, LOTHBURY, LONDON.**

Capital—3,000,000*l*.

Current accounts opened with all persons properly introduced, and interest allowed on minimum monthly balances. Money received on deposit, at call, or for fixed periods, at interest agreed.

Deposits of 10*l*. and upwards received from the public. Investments made, and sales effected in all descriptions of British and Foreign securities.

The Bank takes charge of securities for parties keeping accounts, receives dividends on shares and English and foreign funds payable in the United Kingdom free of commission.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to all parts of the world.

The agency of Country and Foreign Banks undertaken, and every other description of banking business transacted.

R. A. BENTHAM, Manager.

**HYDROPATHIC and HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, WELLFIELD HOUSE, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE, conducted by Dr. and Mrs. SPENCER T. HALL. Terms, Two Guineas per week.**

Further particulars on application.

**COALS.—Best Sunderland, 21*s*.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 20*s*.; best Silkestone, 20*s*.; Clay Cross, 20*s*.; Coke, per chaldron, 14*s*.**

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 873.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE QUARTERLY REVIEW ON THE BICENTENARY.

WHEN we saw an announcement that the *Quarterly Review* had dealt with the Bicentenary of 1662, we rejoiced in the confident anticipation that at last we should get a readable presentation of a thorough Churchman's view of the Ejection of the Two Thousand. We anticipated, of course, a partisan's judgment of the case, but we supposed it would be got up with a decent regard for the historical facts, that it would be interspersed with reflections worthy of attention, and that, on the whole, it would give us a dignified account, if not an able vindication, of the policy which culminated in that event, and a lofty survey of its relation to the state of ecclesiastical parties in the present day. We are sorry to be obliged to say, not only that our expectation was pitched too high for the performance, but that the performance falls miserably below the literary reputation of the Review. Who may have been the writer we can only dimly conjecture—but we must own to a conviction that his effusion could hardly have gained the favour of the editor by its literary merits. It is a pretentious summary of all the historical falsehoods and blunders which one-sided reading has authenticated in the minds of Churchmen of a low intellectual type, and an oracular exposition of a policy which has no existence but in the imagination of the writer.

It opens with a sentence which is a fitting prelude of all that follows. "The projected commemoration of the Puritan partisans who paid the penalty of defeat by losing their spoil just two hundred years ago, is a very natural weapon for Dissenters to resort to in the circumstances in which they find themselves at the present moment." It suggests an analogy between the object of the Pope in his recent canonisation of the Japanese martyrs, and that of "the Liberation Society" in canonizing "martyrs who preferred to abandon what they had wrongfully acquired rather than renounce the Scottish covenant." It represents the commemoration as intended to keep alive, not a veneration of virtue, but resentment of a wrong—and what that wrong was in the estimation of the Reviewer, his own words will be the fittest to describe. "If a pickpocket has possessed himself of your handkerchief, and yields it up to you again under the gentle pressure of the police, his most admiring and enthusiastic friend would not think it necessary to preach a sermon in his honour, upon the next anniversary of the event. . . . The world has hitherto perversely refused to regard the enforced restitution of stolen goods as a claim to the honours of either political or religious martyrdom." The Reviewer, of course, has not deemed it necessary to show by what better title the Reformers of Edward the Sixth's time held their ecclesiastical preferments, than the Presbyterians

under the Commonwealth and in the first two years of Charles the Second's reign. What the one took from Papists under a warrant of law, the other under the self-same warrant took from the hands of Prelatists—and the 7,000 clergy who, according to Walker and the Reviewer, were ousted from possessions which had been wrongfully acquired had a title to keep them which could not serve the purpose of the Presbyterians who shortly afterwards held them under the same State authority. We believe that the Presbyterians were as narrow, as sectarian, as tyrannical, as the Prelatists—that the one were as little justified as the other in their acts of exclusion and persecution—that both were armed with a power which, as John Milton says in a passage which this writer quotes but does not understand, tells us in effect of all who resort to it, "that their doctrine was worth nothing, and the spiritual power of their ministry less available than bodily compulsion; persuading the magistrate to use it as a stronger means to subdue and bring in the consciences than evangelical persuasion; distrusting the virtue of their own spiritual weapons which were given them, if they be rightly called, with full warrant of sufficiency to pull down all thoughts and imaginations that exalt themselves against God." The Reviewer's reading of history is amply illustrated by his silence respecting the judgment of Hallam, Macaulay, and Thomas Carlyle, his servile adherence to Walker, his quiet assumption that the ejection of the two thousand was but the just replacement of the remnant of the seven thousand previously ousted by the Triers, and that if there were no more than 600 of the latter remaining alive at the restoration of Charles the Second, it was because the greater part of them had been previously despatched by starvation! This will probably satisfy the intelligent reader of the Reviewer's historical pretensions. We would only remind him that the fabrication of history to any purpose requires other qualifications besides impudence. We admit that he has the latter in an eminent degree—the former, especially of the more intellectual kind, his most partial friends would hardly be bold enough to claim for him.

But the Reviewer's exposition of the policy of Liberationists is as fanciful and as worthy of acceptance as his history. They "committed the error, capital in revolutionists, of two great frankness . . . made the same sort of mistake as Danton would have committed, if he had demanded the erection of the revolutionary tribunal in the year 1789." These tactics have broken down, and they are sensible of it. "The direct attack must be postponed indefinitely till Churchmen shall be lulled off into apathy again. . . . The purely destructive enterprise is put aside for the present . . . and those champions who have had the good fortune not to commit themselves to it are henceforth to use language of studied moderation. They are to profess an inexhaustible tenderness for Church property, and a religious regard for the sanctity of tithes . . . Mr. Miall and 'the noisy political agitators' are publicly disclaimed by influential Dissenters" (in a foot-note, it is said, "as by Mr. Allen on the platform at Bristol"). Mr. Bright is to be sent to the rear, and "in his place the Dissenting cause is to be represented by the mild oratory of Lord Ebury—and the object of attack is no longer to be the union of Church and State, but only the Act of Uniformity. Comprehension, not Confiscation, is to be the cry." The Liberationists are complimented on the wisdom and self-restraint with which the new policy has been selected. "For a time;" it is said, "they are content to follow in order that they may one day lead. They have probably examined with care the extent of the changes which, willingly or unwillingly, Lord Ebury, if victorious, will achieve, and the effect which those changes will have upon the stability of the National Church—and a result of the examination has been a determination to give Lord Ebury their unqualified support—in fact to do

his agitation for him." After a review of the Comprehension scheme, and what it involves, the writer sums up in the following language.

There can be no question that Mr. Miall's policy is far-sighted and wise. Such an agitation as that which this Bicentenary year inaugurates, and Lord Ebury consents to head, will do his work so thoroughly that even Dr. Foster and Mr. Samuel Morley will not be able to spoil it. When once the Act of Uniformity is gone, his enemy, the Established Church, will be an easy prey. He will have little need to organise an agitation when the brotherhood which makes her now so strong shall have become a rope of sand. No virulent denunciations will be required to persuade the nation into contempt of a State machine, constructed, not to proclaim to men the one faith once delivered to the saints, but only to fulfil a function of police by inculcating, upon the basis of a sort of conflicting Gospels, the virtues which politicians value. No Liberation Society will be needed to free us from such a curse as that. When matters have come to that pass, we shall ourselves gladly join with Mr. Miall in demanding the abolition of a contrivance so admirably adapted for quenching all faith, and chilling all religion out of the souls of men.

The Liberation Society will, no doubt, feel much obliged to the Reviewer for his suggestions, which they will be surprised to find are given as an outline of their astute policy, but we question whether they will appropriate them. Their strategy is only profound because it is simple. It might even be comprehended by this writer, if he could but form a conception of a body of men disapproving of State endowments and State management of ecclesiastical affairs, not "in envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," but because they are believed to operate deleteriously on the Christian religion. The same simple motive which impels them to proclaim honestly their hostility to the management of Church affairs by political rulers, especially under a mixed Constitution like ours, impels them also to protest against the immorality, not of subscription, as he insinuates, but of a clerical subscription to declarations which are instantly explained away, and which no man could so make and so keep, but under a peculiar training of the conscience which illustrates anything rather than the simplicity of the Gospel. The marvellously sagacious strategy of the Liberationists has been to proclaim fearlessly the doctrine of the essential spirituality and unworldliness of Christ's kingdom among men—to use such political power as they can command in putting an end to those political arrangements which contravene this doctrine—and, in so far as that power is found to be inadequate, to increase it by renewed and earnest appeals to men's sense of propriety, and understanding of the Bible. They do not believe that priestly baronies, and Ecclesiastical Commission jobs, and the existence and sale of patronage, and see-hunting, and casuistical subscription, and Church-rates, and the appointment of bishops by the political Premier, and Acts of Uniformity, and clerical exclusiveness, and a hundred other arrangements now identified with State-Churchism, are any part of the machinery which Christ ordained or sanctions for the promotion of his reign in the hearts of men; and they are labouring, in season and out of season, by all the legitimate means and methods that offer themselves to men in earnest, to indoctrinate their fellow-countrymen with the same belief, and to stimulate them to employ their political influence to give it all the practical effect which the state of public opinion will at any time admit of. This is the open secret of their policy. This will explain all their movements. This will account for their indomitable perseverance. Of course, if this strategy is too plain to be understood by the Reviewer, he must invent some more complex tactics in explanation of facts which strike him as mysterious. But he will excuse us if we decline all responsibility for the kind of worldly wisdom he ascribes to us, and repudiate as mere crafty fatuity the course he has sketched out as ours. He is endowed with wonderful penetration—but the only strategy which he appears to comprehend is one worthy of pickpockets, for which, indeed, he takes us. We are infinitely obliged to him for his compliments which, how-



ever, we humbly beg to return—and, in parting, we will just say that when he knows how to deal honestly with history, we shall probably admit that he has some better claim than he can now pretend to possess to interpret the policy and motives of men who are only unintelligible to him because they are direct and above board.

#### CAPTAIN ROBERT NORWOOD.

The Reader—Captain Robert Norwood. Captain Robert Norwood—the Reader.

Robert Norwood's is a name that was once somewhat celebrated: now, perhaps, not six persons could be found who have ever heard of it either in any literary or even in any Nonconformist circle. Yet he was an industrious and able pamphleteer, and if ever the Nonconformists of England should erect a Valhalla, the statue of Robert Norwood should stand side by side with the statue of John Milton. For, next to Milton, he was one of the first—if not the first—clearly to see and boldly to advocate the principles of modern English Nonconformity. Hence we introduce him to the Reader; who, if his surprise and pleasure at meeting with such a man, at such a time, should equal our own, will rejoice that, at the end of two centuries, his name should have a resurrection.

We know little of him. It is certain that he was a captain in the Commonwealth army, and, probably, he was one of the captains who preached as well as fought. We learn, incidentally, from the pamphlet of an opponent, that he was once a member of the congregation of "Mr. Simpson, by some surnamed of Holland," and—do not start—he was also, once, at the instance of the committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, "by Mr. Scot, chairman thereof," indicted for blasphemy. From the manner in which he refers to a conversation at a meeting of this committee, it might be supposed that he was himself a member of it, but his name does not appear in the list published in the Act of 1649. His "blasphemy" appears to have consisted in his denying that hell was "a certain local limited place"; and in affirming that the soul of man was of "Divine essence"; both which assertions brought him within the provisions of some Middle Ages Act. We gather from the title-page to one of his pamphlets that for this he was tried and convicted at the Old Bailey in August, 1650; that he appealed against the conviction, and spoke at the Upper Chamber Court at Westminster, in his own defence, on January 28, 1651, and that the judgment on the appeal was to be given on the 3rd February, 1652. We have no record of the issue, but as we find him freely writing and publishing in 1653, it may be assumed that he was acquitted. What he was in his ecclesiastical relations is more indefinite. What he was not is, however, very clear. He was neither a Catholic, an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, nor a Congregationalist, for he writes freely against the priesthood of all these sects. Here, again, it appears he was most nearly in communion with Milton's temper and spirit. He cared not to identify himself with any particular sect. Judging from his writings, we should say that he was too independent even for the Independents, and that he would have lost rather than gained by mixing himself with any party of his day. The seventeenth century, which burnt Milton's works, would not hear him; hardly would the nineteenth century hear all that he has to say!

In the "King's Library" of the British Museum, bound up with the curious publications of the Commonwealth time, are all the Literary Remains of Robert Norwood that now exist. As you look through the volumes you involuntarily exclaim, "What an age of pamphlets!" Neither the Tithe controversy of the eighteenth, nor the Reform controversy of the nineteenth century, produced anything approaching to it. You count them not by scores, but by hundreds. Here, in the same volumes with Norwood's "Considerations," "Discourse," and "Pathway"—all wellings up of one of the deepest religious natures of his time—you meet with "The Dark Year, by William Lilly, Astrologer"; "Stand Fast; a Farewell Sermon by Major Samuel Kem"; a "Remonstrance from Lieut.-Colonel John Lilburn"; odd numbers of the "Mercurius Politicus" and the "Weekly Intelligencer"—small quartos in which the news of those times was circulated; and the "Speech of Colonel John Sares, delivered at the place of Execution, on the 10th of this instant month at Chester, with his protestation that if he had a head of hair as big as Absalom, and every hair as strong as Sampson, he would spend them all for the good and honour of his King." And so on.

The first publication of Norwood's is entitled

"Considerations tending to remove the present difficulties, and to settle Unity, Peace, and Piety, for the Present and Future." It is stated to be written from the "Sommer Islands," to be "sent over to further the Reconciliation of his native country," and bears the date of 1646. What does the reader think Norwood's remedy is? Simply that the civil and ecclesiastical governments should be separated. The "Considerations" were written when Charles was King, and the bishops and clergy still had a vestige of power. Norwood believed, and with Laud's life and influence before him, believed not without reason, that the clergy were the main causes of the civil difficulties, and hence, but with no personal references, he writes:—"The ground and cause of the present dissensions and troubles seems to be this. That men have been accustomed and do conceive that magisterial rule and government in a Christian commonwealth is of two kinds or sorts, namely, civil and ecclesiastical." He goes on to show that there is no such thing as ecclesiastical magistracy; that the prophetic office differs from the magisterial in that the one respects the outer and the other the inner man: "The actions of the inner man, as to understand, to will, to believe, &c., cannot be taught by a magisterial power, therefore the Lord hath ordained instruction for the understanding, but by speaking in the church the preaching of the Word, to enlighten the understanding, to beget faith through the operation of his Spirit, and so to work a free conformity or obedience of the whole man from inward principles." Here, in two sentences, we get a philosophy of religion and civil government, which it would be difficult, even now, to express in more fitting words.

Under the title of "Proposals for Propagation of the Gospel, offered to Parliament," we find Norwood's views of religious liberty and of missionary enterprise, as opposed to those of the Propagation Committee, set forth. There is a controversial sting in this pamphlet which his position will account for. The Committee had libelled him, and he fought without gloves in defence. "What," he asks, "hath Captain Robert Norwood done?" "He hath blasphemed the abominable arrogancies and usurpations of the clergy, who would sit in, upon, and over all men's consciences—who have ever done, and still would make the civil magistrates their whips and rods, their jailers, butchers, and what not." He then enters into an elaborate discussion on the nature of the Gospel, and the warrant to preach it:—"It was said by some of the clergy at the Committee, to what end or purpose was it for them to propose anything to Parliament, were it not in their power, or the power of the magistrate, to make laws on such cases, and to punish the breakers of those laws? As much as if they had said, 'To what end is it for us to preach and proclaim the Gospel of God in Christ, although ordained, empowered, constituted, and appointed thereunto, by God or Christ, except you (the civil magistrate), do not, or will not, not only tolerate and clear us, but encourage and protect us also therein; nay, except you also follow after us with your funds, to cut all their throats who believe not as we believe?'"

What, then, would he have done? To have written with confidence what follows, one would think he must have anticipated the day when the Nonconformists of England would form a Liberation Society to carry his statement of the practical application of his principles into effect:—"I am so far from having any who in any kind whatsoever differ or dissent from me, therefore to be persecuted, molested, or troubled, that I would have him in all things have the same respect from the State equal with myself; provided he kept close, fast, and firm to that rule of doing to every man as he would every man should do to him." "For the propagation of the Gospel (if it may by us be done), I should humbly offer, that there be a removal, so far and so much as may be, of all and everything which in its own nature and property is evidently and eminently visibly and certainly destructive, or contrary thereto." He then specifies, 1. "All statutes, orders, ordinances, Acts of Parliament," relating to religion, "for it's better (if I may so speak), that many errors and hereticks escape unpunished by the civil magistrate (had he, indeed, a rightful power thereunto), than that one true witness of Christ should suffer." 2. "All compulsive and forcible maintenance of such who called themselves the ministers of the Gospel, be also removed and done away, because it's contrary to the rules of the Gospel and to the command of Christ." 3. "That there may be no outward compulsions or enforcements of any to receive their or any other men's doctrine or principles; neither that any mulcts, fines, banishments, or any other corporal punishments, be inflicted upon those that receive them

not, or who write, preach, or speak against any others, so that no affront, injury, or violence, be done by the one unto the other, because these things also, as is before declared, are humbly conceived to be diametrically opposite and contrary to Christ and his Gospel."

Reasoning, for one moment, with those who, like our modern Churchmen, fear and quake at the possible results of such a separation between the civil and ecclesiastical powers, he concludes this part of his argument with a sentence that, like a flash of lightning, strikes the old State Church:—"WHY, FEAR NOT! IF YOU AND YOUR DOCTRINES HAVE THEIR FOUNDATION IN AND UPON CHRIST, THEY SHALL AND THEY MUST STAND, LET THE WINDS BLOW, THE FLOODS BEAT! WHY, MAN, CHRIST IS A ROCK!"

His last consideration is of such a nature that we can well imagine him to have been no favourite with any body of clergy of those days:—"I leave it, in the last place, seriously to be considered, whether, in all ages, kingdoms, and states, the clergy have not been the chief, if not the only occasioners, if not the fomentors, hatchers, plotters, and contrivers of all the considerable or eminent treasons, treacheries, conspiracies, wars, and bloodshed, throughout all or most part of Europe, and that under the name or notion of propagation of the kingdom and Gospel of Christ. All (whether they have been princes, kingdoms, states, or private persons) who have at any time, in any age, dissented from, disowned, or disavowed their preachings or practices, their doctrines or principles, have by them been constantly pursued with excommunications, executions, sword, fire, and faggot; and yet they are all for the Gospel. . . . I have never yet seen, heard, or read that the clergy were true to the interest of any kingdom, state, or commonwealth, any longer than such kingdom, state, or commonwealth was true to their private and particular interests and accommodations."

Norwood's other publications were a "Confession of Faith," of which no copy now exists; the "Discourse" made in his own defence; and a "Pathway unto England's Perfect Settlement," which is dedicated to "His Excellencie The Lord General Cromwell." The design of the last is to urge upon all parties in the Commonwealth the "golden rule." The gist of the paper is that the people have departed from the old paths, and do not live as Christ would have them to live, and therefore the Commonwealth is disturbed. It is written in a perfectly Johannine spirit, and something in the style of Thomas Shillitoe's celebrated addresses to Kings; abounding—as all his publications abound—in quotations from the Scriptures, especially from the Sermon on the Mount and the Gospel of John, while here and there paragraphs may be met with that glitter, like cut diamonds, with truth.

When Robert Norwood died, or where he was buried, we cannot say. His name, so far as we know, is not to be found either in history or biography. Let it suffice that he died not before he had done the greatest work man can do—boldly spoken the Gospel to his age. Some eight years after his last publication the Act of Uniformity was passed. That was the gospel of the bishops and clergy. Which will last the longest—Norwood's or theirs? We do not know whether Norwood lived to see that day. Perhaps he died on the battle-field. Perhaps he lived to call on Milton in Bunhill-fields. If so, he would have told him that one day England would accept his doctrine, even though the Englishmen of that generation might never hear his name. Those who have heard it need not be told to bear it hereafter in grateful honour and remembrance.

#### AN EPISCOPAL DEAD SHOT.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The Bishop of Labuan has written to the *Times* an account of an affair with pirates, in which the right rev. father took an active part. Three large prahus were seen full of men, and Mr. Brooke asked two of his native followers whether it was certain that they were pirates, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, without more proof they set to work to sink and destroy. The zest with which the bishop recounts the slaughter is very remarkable. He dwells Homerically on wounds, spicing his description with a jest. Here is a disgusting specimen:—

One man was brought up with the top of his skull as cleanly lifted up by the blow of a Sooloo knife as if it had been done *secundum artem* by an adept at *post mortem*, who wished to have a peep at the dura mater *in situ*; it was like the lid of a box party open, and required considerable force to shut it, and to get into its right place again.

The man of peace made wounds, however, as well as described them with this unction, and by his own account must have bagged eighty head of pirates to his own share.

It seems that, with his crozier or without his crozier, he took out with him that truly episcopal



implement, a breech-loading Terry rifle, which, entirely fulfilling his expectations, proved, he says, "a most deadly weapon."

Imagine a bishop equipping himself for his mission of peace and love, and providing himself with the most man-slaying instrument that could be had. But hear the holy man's own words; a precious advertisement for the gunmaker:—

Our weapons, though few, were good and well served, and, in justice to the maker, I must mention that my double-barrelled Terry's breech-loader, made by Reilly, New Oxford-street, proved itself a most deadly weapon from its true shooting, and certainty and rapidity of fire. It never missed fire once in eighty rounds, and was then so little fouled that I believe it would have fired eighty more with like effect without wanting to be cleaned. When we ran down the last pirate all our ammunition for the nine-pounders was expended, and our own caps and cartridges for the small arms had nearly come to an end, so that if we had had more prahus to deal with we should have been in a sorry plight, and had to trust to our steam and hot-water hose to do all the work. But the whole affair was most providentially ordered in our not meeting the six boats together, when their fire might have been too much for us; and then in their departing from their usual plan of rushing at us *en masse* to board, and by their separating and giving us the opportunity of running them down one after the other. We are, indeed, all most thankful to our heavenly Father.

We really cannot proceed with the *Te Deum* for this slaughter, which was commenced and completed with no more knowledge that the sufferers were pirates than the slight assurance we have quoted. They may have been proved to be pirates afterwards by the evidence of their prisoners, but when they were attacked, shot down, and run down, the only warrant for the savage execution was the word of two of Brooke's followers, which might or might not be true. Be that as it may, the Bishop boasts of having with his own right reverend hand fired eighty rounds from a weapon most deadly from its true shooting and certainty, and the holy man adds, it could have fired eighty more with like effect without wanting to be cleaned. But can the bishop say as much for himself? Did he not want to be cleaned of the stain of so much blood, even though it was that of robbers and assassins? Amongst the true things it was his business to set forth was true deadly shooting one? Was it so that he illustrated the precept, love them that hate you? Was this his practical lesson to the heathen of mercy, charity, and forgiveness?

Dr. McDougall has evidently mistaken his profession. He should have been a man of war, soldier or sailor, but soldiers and sailors take no pride in the slaughter of piratical savages, and if they must do such work, say as little about it as possible. The bishop's bulletin of his victory occupies nearly three columns of the *Times* in small print. We hope his sermons are not as long, even on the blessed texts of peace, love, and mercy. Seriously, this publication of the bishop's doing in arms is nothing less than an indecent exposure.

It is a disgrace to the Church, and doubly a disgrace to his patrons, whoever they are.

**DEFEAT OF A CHURCH-RATE AT BOW.**—On Friday last the churchwardens of St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow, proposed a church-rate of 2d. in the pound, which, on their refusing to give the customary assurance that it would not be "compulsory," was lost. A poll was demanded for Wednesday, which resulted in 98 votes being given for, and 254 against the rate.

**A CHURCH-RATE DEFEATED IN WAKEFIELD.**—On Thursday, a meeting of the parishioners was called in the parish vestry, for the purpose of laying a Church-rate of 3d. in the pound. Mr. Mander, a solicitor, protested against the rate on the ground of illegality. He requested that the protest should be entered on the books, but the vicar refused to comply. Mr. Councillor Stonehouse (a Churchman), and the Rev. Goodwyn Barmby (Unitarian), thereupon moved and seconded, as an amendment, that the meeting be adjourned to that day six months. The vicar (amid laughter) said that the amendment came too late, but he was answered that the amendment could not have been put before the motion. The vicar then submitted the amendment, which was carried by a large majority. The vicar then declared the meeting dissolved, and the opponents retired. The churchwardens and their friends, however, remained, and, we understand, went through the formality of laying a voluntary rate of 4d. in the pound.

**A VERY INSECURE ESTABLISHMENT.**—When once the Act of Uniformity is gone the Established Church will be an easy prey.—*Quarterly Review for July.*

**PARENTS AND NUNS.**—A scene took place in Banbury last week, in consequence of the forcible removal from the nunnery, by her father, of a young novice. The police were called, but refused to interfere, and the lady was taken to her former home at Birmingham.—*Guardian.*

**THE VACANT BISHOPRIC IN AFRICA.**—It is rumoured in circles likely to be well informed upon the point that her Majesty's Government will refuse to sanction the appointment of a bishop in succession to the Right Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, recently deceased, and great fears are entertained that the mission may, in consequence, be seriously injured, if not entirely broken up. The unfortunate collision with the natives which Bishop Mackenzie was led into, and which was severely denounced by Dr. Pusey and Professor Selwyn at Oxford last week, has had, it is said, something to do with the decision of the Government not to sanction any other appointment.

**THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.**—The foundation-stone of the Roman Catholic University was laid on Sunday. A procession, composed of the trades and Roman Catholic societies, numbering about 8,000, walked to the site, displaying banners and flags, and accompanied by bands. About thirty-six Roman Catholic bishops, dressed in their robes, attended, including several from America and the colonies. They rode in close carriages. The M.P.'s present were The O'Donoghue, Major O'Reilly, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Lanigan. In point of number the demonstration was the largest that has ever taken place in Dublin. The procession passed off quietly. A banquet was given in the evening, at which The O'Donoghue, Dr. Nixon, and Major O'Reilly spoke. "The Pope," was the first toast, and "The Queen," followed.

**CHURCH TYRANNY IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—The Rev. Seton Karr, vicar of Berkeley, has just commenced a crusade against certain of his Nonconforming parishioners. The Church party having failed a short time since to collect from many of the Dissenters an illegal Church-rate, seem bent upon making the Dissenters contribute somehow to the support of their cause, so they have revived the claim for a certain rent-charge which has not been paid by many persons in the parish for a period varying from ten to twenty-two years. The vicar sent to many a claim for the whole of the arrears, but when resistance was offered the claim was reduced to two years, the law permitting him to recover no more. Determined to get what he could, since he could not get what he would, he has taken from the Independent minister and one or two others a dozen chairs, a table, a lamp, &c., to meet the claim of 1s. 1d. in each case. The sale of these articles came off in the market-place a few days since.

**A SANGUINARY BISHOP.**—In a late action with pirates in the Eastern Archipelago, the Bishop of Labuan (being "no striker") relates how he fired eighty shots from a Terry breech-loader, and could he believes, have fired eighty more from the same weapon without cleaning. A correspondent of the *Times* says respecting this incident:—

Should it be found expedient, the other Colonial Bishops, who are now "pure from the blood of all men," might be requested to try their hands, and furnish practical proof of the respective merits of Enfield rifles, Colt's revolvers, Brown Bess, &c. The investigation, indeed, being placed in episcopal charge, might be extended to rockets.

It is not my business to inquire whether pirate-hunting be a legitimate pursuit for a Christian Bishop, nor do I forget that the episcopal marksman did his best to heal some of the wounds which he was so active in inflicting; but when I refer to the Ordination Service, it pains me to figure to myself this man of peace taking deliberate aim eighty times, even at his enemies. I cannot agree that he was in his proper place, and I repudiate his claim to be a chosen instrument of the vengeance of his Master.

**HIGH CHURCH CHEERS.**—The announcement of the loss of the Clergy Relief Bill, we read "was received with loud cheers from the Opposition." Hip, hip, hip, hooray! It is easy to say that, but hip, hip, hip, hooray! what? Hip, hip, hip, hooray! once a parson always a parson. Hooray! No retirement from a profession which he cannot honourably practise! Hooray! No permission to earn an honest living! hooray! No right to support himself by labouring with his own hands like St. Paul! hooray! No St. Paul! hooray! No common sense, no right, no reason, no justice, no honour, no conscience! hooray! Starvation or hypocrisy for ever! hooray! Ordination and no escape for ever! hooray! Absurdity, tyranny, and cruelty for ever! Hip, hip, hip, hooray! Derby and Disraeli for ever! Hip, hip, hip, hooray! Such are the sentiments which we must suppose to be signified by the loud cheers with which the Conservative Opposition hailed the failure of a measure demanded by all rational and honest men.—*Punch.*

**TOLERATION IN EGYPT.**—An address has been transmitted to his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, through the Hon. Charles A. Murray, from the Evangelical Alliance, thanking his Highness for his determination to act upon the principles of just and benevolent toleration in the country under his rule, and for the interposition recently made under his Highness's authority on behalf of a native Christian who was suffering severely from a fanatical outbreak in the city of Siout, for having undertaken to defend a native woman, herself also persecuted on account of religion. The address was signed by Sir C. E. Eardley (chairman), William Cardall, M.A., James Davis (secretaries), and Hermann Schmetsau (foreign secretary of the Evangelical Alliance), and by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Radstock, Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, the Hon. J. Ashley, the Bishop of London, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Gibraltar, the Bishop of Labuan, the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, the Dean of Ripon, and numerous others of the clergy and laity.

**DEATH OF THE PRIMATE OF IRELAND.**—Lord John George Beresford, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, whose death we record to-day, was the second son of the first Marquis of Waterford, and was born in 1773. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated in 1793. After filling various minor offices in the Church he was nominated in 1806 to the bishopric of Cork, and shortly afterwards was translated to the sees of Raphoe and Clogher. In 1820 he was appointed by Lord Liverpool's Government to the archbishopric of Dublin and by the same Government in 1822 to the archbishopric of Armagh and the primacy of Ireland. He was Vice-Chancellor and Trustee of Trinity College, Dublin, from 1829 to

1851, when he became Chancellor. Connected with the archbishopric are the offices of Lord Almoner of Ireland, Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick, and the patronage of fifty-six livings. The province contains the dioceses of Meath, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Tuam, and Elphin. The archbishopric is worth 15,000*l.* a-year. It is said that he is likely to be succeeded by Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster.

## Religious Intelligence

### KENT ASSOCIATION.

The seventieth annual meeting of the Kent Congregational Association, or County Missionary Society, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th inst., at Folkestone. A considerable number of ministers and lay gentlemen from various parts of the county were present. A sermon was preached on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. G. C. Bellew, of Greenwich; after which the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was observed, the Rev. J. Pulling, of Deptford, presiding. The annual sermon was preached on Wednesday by the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, of London.

The business meeting was held on Wednesday morning, commencing at nine o'clock, and by adjournment at three in the afternoon. From the report of the executive committee it appeared that the operations of the Association during the past year have been greatly extended. Five lay evangelists have been appointed to labour in different parts of the county, and the appointment of a sixth has received the conditional assent of the committee. The usual grants have been continued to the stations, and the committee have anxiously considered how to introduce the preaching of the pure and simple Gospel to several other places standing greatly in need of further religious effort. The income of the Association has largely increased, the contributions for the past year being upwards of 570*l.*, in addition to a balance from the preceding year and the payments from the evangelistic stations, which make a total of more than 700*l.* Grants in aid were voted to several smaller churches, with the understanding that in each case the salary of the minister should be increased, if possible, to at least 100*l.* a-year.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held in the Town-hall, kindly lent for the occasion by the Mayor. The chair was taken by the Rev. H. J. Bevis, of Ramsgate, who congratulated the meeting on the improved position to which the Association had risen. The report was read by the Secretary, the Rev. Henry Baker, of Lewisham. It recapitulated the main points of the report of the Executive Committee presented to the business meeting in the morning, giving a fuller account, however, of the labours of the lay evangelists, which were stated to be already productive of much good, and of the condition of the stations, which was shown to be encouraging. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. B. H. Kluft, of Gravesend; E. W. Shalders, B.A., of Rochester; T. Blandford, of Herne Bay; G. L. Herman, of Chatham; J. T. Bartram, of Deal; and Wm. Jull, Esq., of Staplehurst.

Dinner and tea were served, through the kindness of the Mayor, in the Town-hall, where a numerous company partook of the generous hospitality of the friends connected with the Congregational church, Folkestone, their pastor, the Rev. G. C. Smith, occupying the chair. A cordial vote of thanks was presented to the Rev. Alex. Raleigh for his excellent sermon, and to the Rev. G. C. Smith and his friends for their kind entertainment. The proceedings were felt to be more than usually interesting and satisfactory, and the hope was expressed that the Association had entered on a new and more successful career.

### NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LEEK.

The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Congregational church at Leek took place, according to announcement, on Monday, July 7. At one o'clock a party of about fifty sat down to dinner in the lower school-room connected with the Union-street Chapel. Amongst other leading men in the connexion from a distance were the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, J. Cooke (Uttoxeter), S. B. Schofield (Burslem), R. M'All (Hanley), S. W. M'All (Macclesfield), and E. L. Adams, of Nantwich. A little after two o'clock a procession was formed, and on their arrival at the site of the new building a large concourse of people were assembled to witness the ceremony, occupying every available space. After singing and prayer, the Rev. Josiah Hankinson (pastor) handed over to J. Alsop, Esq., J.P., an elegant silver trowel for presentation to John Brough, Esq., for the purpose of assisting in the ceremony. Mr. Alsop having expressed the pleasure he felt in carrying out the request of the Building Committee, the mortar was properly spread and the stone carefully lowered and plumbed, Mr. Brough with the ceremonial mallet struck a few mystic blows, and the stone was deemed to be duly laid. Beneath the stone were deposited in a sealed bottle a brief description of the origin and history of the church, together with a copy of the *Staffordshire Sentinel*, *Staffordshire Advertiser*, and the *Nonconformist* newspapers. Mr. Brough delivered an address to the assembly, and concluded by stating shortly some of the views held by Congregational Dissenters. The friends then re-formed in procession, and marched to the Union-street Chapel, to listen to an address by the Rev. G. W. Conder. The rev. gentleman founded a forcible and eloquent address on the following passages:—Psalm cxxxi. 1-5; Psalm lxxiv. 1, 2, 4; Psalm lxx. 4; Psalm xxvii. 4. At the social subscription tea-meeting held in the upper school-room there was a very large attendance;



indeed, the room was crowded twice. After tea, the company assembled in the chapel, when the Rev. J. Hankinson occupied the chair. Interesting speeches were delivered by the Revs. John Cooke, R. M'All, S. B. Schofield, and E. L. Adams; J. Nicholson, J. Alsop, and J. J. Ritchie, Esqs. In the course of Mr. Ritchie's address he read a statement of subscribers and the amount promised towards the new building. Nearly 2,400*l.* has been promised. In the course of the evening, Mr. Nicholson promised to add fifty guineas to his subscription on condition that the friends raised 1,000*l.* more in six months. The challenge was responded to by Mr. John Brough promising to give 100*l.* in addition to his previous subscription. Another subscription of 20*l.* was announced. During the evening the choir sang several pieces, accompanied by the organ, with great effect. The interesting proceedings of so memorable a day were brought to a close by votes of thanks to the speakers, the ladies, and the respected pastor, who, after the singing of the doxology, pronounced the benediction. The total cost of the church, which is to be erected in the Gothic style, with a spire sixty-six feet in height, will be nearly 4,000*l.* Beneath it will be a commodious room intended for a boys' Sunday-school, and for assembling together for the purpose of addresses, &c., the whole of the scholars from the class-rooms and girls' school adjoining. It will also be available for week-night services if required, and for public meetings or lectures, at which 500 or 600 persons could be comfortably accommodated.

#### NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT CASTLEFORD.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the new Congregational Church, at Castleford, Yorkshire, took place on Tuesday, 8th July, and was accompanied by various attractive services. Among the gentlemen present were Titus Salt, Esq., J. Crossley, Esq., W. Willans, Esq., H. McDowall, Esq., John Barker, Esq.; Revs. J. R. Campbell, D.D., R. Baggins, G. W. Conder, W. Roberts, J. H. Morgan, H. Cook, J. Ellis, E. Gately, S. Gladstone, D. E. Rowe, J. W. Walker, B.A., A. Thompson, B.A., F. Smith, Wesley Wilson, J. S. Eastmead, H. Simon, &c.

In the afternoon at three o'clock the preliminary service was held in the chapel of the United Free Church. It was opened by the Rev. H. Cook, who read the 84th Psalm, and engaged in prayer. The Rev. J. H. Morgan then delivered an introductory address in every respect adapted to the occasion, and which was listened to by a large and attentive audience. The leading thought which the speaker sought to impress upon his hearers was the spiritual nature of worship in the Christian Church. Among the many beautiful illustrations and instructive comparisons made in the course of his address, he dwelt on the difference between the worship of the old dispensation and that of the new. The various forms and ceremonies of the old had passed away whilst all its glory continued in the freedom and spirituality of the new. At the close of Mr. Morgan's address the friends removed to the spot where the new building is being erected, the corner-stone of which was then to be laid by Titus Salt, Esq. The Rev. H. Simon, minister of the church, first gave a brief and rapid sketch of the history of the church on whose behalf they had met that day. He stated that as early as 1850 some idea has been entertained of founding an Independent cause in Castleford, but that the matter was never taken up till Hugh M'Dowall, Esq., came to the town, and by his indefatigable energy and unwearied exertions, in 1859 a commencement was made. Since that time their experience had been much like that of the Israelites in the desert. They had wandered from place to place, often cheered by the distant prospect of their settled home, but were only now beginning to realise the fulfilment of their long cherished hopes. Mr. McDowall then presented to Titus Salt, Esq., a silver trowel, expressing at the same time his own grateful feelings in being permitted to see that day. The usual ceremony of laying the stone was then performed by T. Salt, Esq., after which the Rev. J. S. Eastmead offered the dedicatory prayer. The Rev. Dr. Campbell then delivered an instructive address suitable to the event. The rev. gentleman gave a lucid sketch of the nature of the principles of Congregationalists, showing their reasons for refusing to acknowledge State authority in affairs of religion, whilst they yielded to none in heartfelt loyalty to their sovereign in every civil matter, expressing also the readiness of that body to hold out the right hand of fellowship to all who were labouring in any way for the cause of truth, and its willingness to unite with them in every good and faithful work. At five o'clock a public tea-meeting was held in the Mechanics' hall, when a large and respectable company was gathered—members came in from many of the neighbouring towns and villages, and so great was the interest manifested in the event that the hall was filled twice with visitors to the tea-table, and it was found that upwards of 500 had sat down to tea. It was impossible to hold the public meeting there in the evening as previously intended, and the chapel of the United Free Church was again kindly offered. At the evening meeting J. Crossley, Esq., took the chair. He expressed the deep interest with which he had watched the gradual rise of the cause here, and the earnest hope and desire which he cherished respecting its future growth and prosperity. The Rev. R. Baggins was then called upon, and in his usual earnest and impressive manner spoke of truths and convictions which were evidently near his heart. He was followed by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, who among other things spoke of the necessity and the

reason which each denomination had for building places of worship, and how befitting it was that the house of God in every place should be the best and handsomest building there. The Rev. W. Roberts then addressed the meeting. He complained of the stiffness and coldness which were apt to manifest themselves among our people, and pleaded for the freedom and the kind and genial interest which ought to prevail among all Christian communities. A vote of thanks was then proposed by H. McDowall, Esq., seconded by the Rev. R. Baggins, to the ladies who had so kindly provided trays for tea. They stated a circumstance in connexion with this which was most pleasing and expressive of the generosity and good feeling of the town, viz., that all of the trays were presented, and that ladies from almost every denomination had voluntarily come forward and supplied trays. The next resolution was moved by the Rev. H. Simon, seconded by Rev. S. Gladstone, that a vote of thanks be given to those gentlemen who had so nobly interested themselves in the proceedings, and had so generously and so largely aided the cause by their presence and support. With this the events of the day came to a close.

**CITY-ROAD CHAPEL.**—The Rev. A. Hannay, of Dundee, has accepted the invitation to become the pastor of the City-road Church congregation, lately under the care of the Rev. Spencer Edwards.

**OFFORD-ROAD CHAPEL, BARNSBURY.**—The Rev. William Pulsford, of Hull, has accepted an invitation from the congregation at Offord-road Chapel, of which the Rev. Paxton Hood was lately pastor.

**KENTISH-TOWN.**—The Rev. W. Stowell, B.A., late of Amptill, Bedford, has accepted the pastorate of Ebenezer Chapel, Kentish-town-road, and entered upon his ministerial labours on Sunday last.

**CLAPHAM.**—The Rev. James Hill has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Grafton-square, Clapham, Surrey. As an expression of the sense entertained by the church and congregation of the value and high character of his ministry, of more than twenty years, in Clapham, and in testimony of their personal regard and esteem, it has been provided that Mr. Hill shall receive an annuity of 200*l.* for life, with a reversion of 100*l.* a-year to Mrs. Hill if she should survive him. On the last occasion of meeting his late charge, Mr. Hill was also presented with an appropriate and affectionate address, together with a timepiece and a purse, of the united value of 150*l.*, which were accepted with warm expressions of regard for the donors, and of the happiness which had attended his ministry among them. No arrangements have yet been made as to the appointment of a successor.

**BAPTIST CHAPEL, PARK-ROAD, PECKHAM.**—This commodious freehold sanctuary, erected for the use of the church meeting in Hill-street, under the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas J. Cole, was opened on Tuesday, July 1st, when the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached, at twelve o'clock, to a crowded audience of upwards of 800 persons. Dinner and tea were provided in the old chapel, and in the evening the new house was again crowded, when a highly-interesting meeting was held, presided over by James Low, Esq. After singing and prayer the pastor presented a brief historical statement, from which it appears that in June, 1860, the freehold of the site of the new chapel was purchased, and on July 1st, 1861, the foundation-stone was laid by Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P. In December, 1856, the church numbered only twelve members; there are now 169 in fellowship, 103 of whom have been baptized by Mr. Cole. Three Sabbath-schools have been opened and two preaching-stations, and a tract society and open-air mission is in full operation. The treasurer's report was then read, showing that the erection of the new chapel, with the purchase of the freehold, had cost 2,036*l.*, towards which 930*l.* had been contributed, leaving a debt of 1,106*l.* to be provided for. The meeting was then addressed by the Revs. F. Tucker, M.A.; William Barker; J. H. Millard, B.A.; S. Cowdy; W. A. Essery; J. H. Hitchens; and W. H. Watson, Esq. On Wednesday, a fraternal meeting of the neighbouring churches was held, the kindly feeling displayed at which, as also on the opening day, by the neighbouring pastors was delightful, several of them giving up their week-evening services that there might be no division of interest. On Thursday evening the Rev. W. Brook, of Bloomsbury, preached to a large audience, and at the close remarked that "the chapel was a marvel of cheapness, considering its beauty, convenience, and solidity, and the church well deserved the help of all Christians in endeavouring to liquidate the debt." On Lord's-day, the pastor preached in the morning, from Psalm cxix. 25, and the Rev. Dr. Angus, of Regent's-park College, in the evening, from Acts ii. 46. On both occasions the chapel was well filled, and there is every prospect of a large congregation being shortly gathered here. The amounts contributed and promised during the opening services was 200*l.*, leaving a debt on the chapel of 906*l.* We understand the Baptist Building Fund will lend 500*l.* of this, to be repaid in ten years without interest. The church at Park-road have determined to make an effort to raise the balance by New Year's Day.

**WOOLWICH.**—The third anniversary of the opening of Rectory-place Congregational chapel at Woolwich was celebrated as usual by a series of services on Tuesday last. At noon, a large number of the congregation and friends assembled in the chapel, when the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, of Canonbury, preached a sermon. At half-past two nearly eighty persons sat down to dinner in the lecture-room attached to the chapel, the Rev. W. Gill, the

pastor of the congregation, presiding. Mr. James Pearce, the secretary, then read the building finance statement, from which it appeared that during the past year the subscriptions amounted to 470*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; of this, 382*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* had been expended in payment of bills, interest, &c., leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of 87*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Mr. Pearce then explained the immediate liabilities upon the church, and traced the financial improvement of the undertaking from the commencement, the debt which they now had to meet being but 550*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in addition to a mortgage of 1,500*l.* Mr. Gill said from that 550*l.* they had to deduct 100*l.* promised at Christmas next, and 10*l.* which Mr. E. Smith, of London, had promised when the amount would bring them to their mortgage. Thus they were left with a debt of only 440*l.* They had been looking at this liability with some anxiety, and they hoped that the collections at this anniversary would largely assist in clearing off the debt. Mr. Gill said that two friends, Messrs. John and Josiah Smith, of Bowater-crescent, had that day given to the church a most unexpected and liberal donation of 500*l.*, and had also expressed a willingness to take the mortgage of 1,000*l.* at a reduced rate of interest. Encouraged by this princely act, he was happy to say that many other members of the congregation had already given in their names for liberal donations. John Finch, Esq., congratulated his friends and the church upon the very favourable position they found themselves in this day. He had had long experience in such work, and had had the honour of aiding in bringing many churches to the position in which his friends in Woolwich were this day. He rejoiced that the reverend pastor, after having laboured in the Gospel, with so many tokens of God's favour, abroad, had had no less prosperity in his labours at home. What he and Mr. Wilson had done in money matters, they had done with a sincere desire to promote the consolidation and the extension of true religious knowledge and liberty. As soon as the mortgage was repaid, they were prepared to re-lend it, for the accomplishment of the like results as those witnessed here to-day. He would be happy to give, with his friend Mr. Wilson, a further donation towards the object now so nearly and so happily completed. (Cheers.) At seven o'clock a still more numerous congregation assembled in the chapel for Divine worship. The Rev. Messrs. Viney, Bolton, Newman, and Hickman Smith assisted in the devotional services, and the Rev. Henry Allon preached a sermon. The total contributions of the occasion amounted to the liberal sum of 905*l.* 16*s.*

**THE REV. WILLIAM TYLER.**—On Thursday evening, a meeting of a deeply interesting character was held in Mile-end New Town Chapel to commemorate the jubilee of Mr. Tyler's life, and the 25th year of his pastoral labours. The assembly was very large and highly respectable. After the introductory services a young gentleman of the congregation read a copious and excellent address to Mr. Tyler, detailing, in a very touching manner, his manifold labours on behalf of the teeming locality, and expressive of the people's esteem. The Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney, then presented to Mr. Tyler a beautiful microscope, with an inscription of which the following is a copy:—

Presented to the Rev. William Tyler by the church and congregation of Mile-end New Town Chapel, as a mark of their appreciation of his arduous and disinterested labour amongst them for twenty-five years.

July 17th, 1862.

The Rev. Chairman, in presenting the testimonial, said he had always known Mr. Tyler as a kindly neighbour, a genial, loving brother, an earnest minister, a faithful and zealous missionary; and he thanked God for such a man in such a neighbourhood. He said that was Mr. Tyler's fiftieth birthday, and it was also the anniversary of his wedding-day—(cheers)—and he hoped the rev. gentleman and his good lady would long be spared to labour for the benefit of that locality. (Loud applause.) The Rev. Mr. Tyler acknowledged the compliment in suitable terms. He said it was about eight-and-twenty years since he first preached, upon a chair in the open air, in that district; and from that time to the present, with the blessing of God, his usefulness had been continually upon the increase. He had hitherto endeavoured to do his best, and that was the boldest pledge he dare venture upon for the future. As to the microscope, nothing could have pleased him better. Every minister ought to have one, and use it for the purposes of study; and he suggested to the members of other churches to inquire if their ministers possessed one, and, if not, to present them one, as his people had done. Judge Payne having read some verses composed by him, appropriate to the occasion, the Rev. J. E. Richards followed in an appropriate address, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. B. Suter, M.A., All Saints', Spicer-street, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. J. Colbourne, B.A., St. Matthias, who all expressed themselves in most cordial terms touching the character and labours of Mr. Tyler.

**ANERLEY.**—Public services were held in Anerley Chapel by way of recognising the Rev. W. Hickman Smith, late of Sheerness, as the chosen pastor of the church and minister of the congregation there assembling, on Tuesday evening, July 8th. The Rev. T. C. Hine presided, and several neighbouring ministers took part in the proceedings. Mr. Hine, in a few opening observations, stated his own connexion with the building of the chapel. The Rev. Sidney Hall, of Falcon-square Chapel, then explained the principles of Congregationalism. Mr. George Harbidge, one of the deacons, stated briefly the circumstances under which Mr. Hickman Smith had been invited to the pastorate. Mr. Hickman Smith read from a manuscript a succinct statement of his



own views in accepting the charge. Mr. Hine then, in the name of all present, gave to Mr. Hickman Smith the right hand of fellowship, addressing to him and to the congregation a few words of affectionate exhortation on the cultivation, by him, of the authority of holy influence, and, by both him and them, of holy kindness.

**MAULDEN MEETING, BEDS.**—Mr. Stowell having resigned his charge, a meeting was held on Monday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of affording an opportunity for leave-taking. The Rev. T. Baker, of Ridgmount, was deputed by the friends to present to the retiring pastor a purse containing 20*l.*, as a mark of sincere Christian esteem. A happy and profitable evening was spent, in listening to impressive addresses from the Rev. T. Baker, Rev. J. Andrews, of Woburn; Rev. S. Wesley (Wesleyan), Rowland Hill, Esq., and Mr. Gittens, of London.

**THE REV. R. W. DALE.**—We are glad to be able to state that Mr. Dale has finally declined the request so urgently pressed upon him to undertake the presidency of the new Congregational College at Melbourne. His resolve to remain with his attached people at Birmingham was communicated to them in a letter from their esteemed pastor which was read last Sunday morning. Probably an arrangement will be made to give Mr. Dale some assistance in the arduous labours which the care of so large a church and his public position in the important town of Birmingham entail upon him.—*Patriot*.

**LYME REGIS.**—The Rev. E. Ault was publicly set apart to the pastorate of the Congregational church in this town on the 19th inst. The Rev. J. Hargreaves read the Scriptures and offered prayer; the Rev. B. Gray, B.A., delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. W. Densham asked the usual questions and offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. H. Ault, of Kilsby, delivered the charge to the young minister. In the evening the Rev. John Thomson, of Beaumont, preached to the people. The Revs. R. Penman, G. Cooke, S. Bate, and J. Young also took part in the services.

**LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW INDEPENDENT SCHOOL AT BINGLEY.**—On Saturday, the corner-stone of a new Independent Sunday-school at Bingley was laid by Mr. Alderman Brown, of Bradford. The Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, delivered an appropriate address, and the Rev. E. Heron, pastor of the church, concluded the ceremony with prayer. A tea-party was held in the school-room, and was numerously attended. A public meeting followed in the chapel: Alfred Sharp, Esq., of Myrtle-grove, occupied the chair. Mr. Fras. Butterfield (Wesleyan) occupied the meeting with prayer; and addresses were subsequently delivered by the Revs. M. A. Wilkinson, J. D. Julian, J. Harrison (Baptist), T. Roberts, and Mr. B. Wainwright, of Bradford.

**DUXFORD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**—The forty-sixth anniversary of the Cambridgeshire Sunday-school Union was held at Duxford, on Wednesday, July 16th. The meeting for business was held in the afternoon in Duxford Chapel, the Rev. J. Perkins, in the chair. The report was read by Mr. James Cooper, of Cambridge. After the routine business, a paper was read by the Rev. J. Blackmore, of Cottenham, on "The Church in relation to the Sunday-school." A discussion took place thereupon, in which the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Charles Reed, Esq., of London, the Rev. J. Keed, of Cambridge, and others took part. After ten, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, preached to an audience of 2,000 people, in a barn, fitted up for the occasion, belonging to Mr. Harvey, of Hinxton. The proceedings of the day were of a most interesting and effective character.

**BRAINTREE.—JUBILEE MEETING.**—On Tuesday, the 8th inst., special services were held in the Independent Chapel of this town, to celebrate the fifty years' pastorate of the Rev. John Carter, and to present him with a testimonial. Early in the afternoon a numerous gathering took place, the spacious chapel being crowded in every part. The Rev. Thomas Craig, who has been for sixty years minister of Bocking Chapel, occupied the chair, and after singing and prayer, delivered an excellent introductory address upon the principles and practice of Independent churches, in which he bore a high testimony to Mr. Carter as a faithful and devoted minister of the Gospel. Mr. W. Budden, on behalf of the church and congregation, then read an interesting and affectionate address to their pastor, congratulating him upon the success of his labours, and breathing throughout a spirit of unabated love and confidence. It was stated that when he commenced his ministry the congregation amounted to only about 300 individuals, and that the church, now comprising 200 members, then consisted of but thirty. The Sabbath-schools, now large and prosperous, had barely an existence. The small old chapel was soon enlarged to seat 850 persons, but after a while, being found insufficient, the present commodious one was erected, capable of holding 1,400, the ground being given by the minister, and the entire cost of erection being defrayed before the day of opening. During Mr. Carter's pastorate eight young men had been sent from the church into the ministry, most of whom were then present, the elder being the Rev. W. Crowe, late of Worcester, and the Rev. Thomas Cousins, of Portsea. Having finished the address, Mr. Budden, in the name of the church and congregation and friends who had contributed, presented Mr. Carter with the sum of 800*l.*, as an expression of esteem and affection. The aged minister was much affected with the kindness manifested, and said he found it impossible to give utterance to his feelings, so full was his heart of gratitude to God and to them. The Rev. W. Crowe then gave an address, and at the close presented, on behalf of the Bible-classes and

the Sabbath-school children, a large inscribed silver inkstand. The Rev. Thomas James, of London, followed. The company then adjourned to the Corn Exchange for tea and refreshments. Isaac Perry, Esq., of Chelmsford, took the chair, and the Rev. T. Cousins, in the name of the ladies of the congregation, presented to Mrs. Carter, as a jubilee testimonial of their esteem and love, a handsome silver salver, which was suitably acknowledged in a neat speech by her son, Mr. Thomas Carter. In the evening the chapel was again crammed to hear the Rev. John Graham, of London, who preached a powerful and eloquent sermon from 2 Cor. iv. 7. The devotional services of the day were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Steer, Revell, Laver, and Davis, and the hymns given out by Mr. T. Carter.

## Correspondence.

### CONGREGATIONAL TUNE-BOOKS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—A Mr. R. Rice Davies, of Burnley, who writes in your last number, blesses the Congregational Union for one of the most "complete and valuable collections of hymns" with which he is acquainted. As the committee "have carried out their undertaking so well," he wishes them to take upon themselves what he is pleased to term "a little additional labour," which is the compilation of a "Congregational Tune-book, adapted for the Hymn-book, which shall embody a collection of the best tunes of all nations, such as the Old Hundredth, Luther's, Montgomery, Hanover, &c." I don't know how far your correspondent "is acquainted" with collections of hymns, but he evidently is not very well up in tune-books, or he would have known that there has been just the book published that he wants, and one, moreover, that contains the very tunes he names, with some 300 others of a similar character. I refer to the *Congregational Psalmist*, prepared by the Rev. Henry Allon and Dr. Gauntlett, which has the recommendation of being suited to the "New Congregational Hymn-Book," and to another book—the "Leeds Collection,"—which we are, some of us, apt to think superior to the "most complete and valuable one" mentioned by your correspondent. In the *Congregational Psalmist* he will find a book of tunes, "full of rich harmonies," and "nevertheless, so simple, that congregations may, with little difficulty, learn to sing them in parts." And if he will spend a few shillings in the purchase of this book, and a little time in studying its contents, your correspondent will, if he possesses a pure musical taste, come to the conclusion that the "little additional labour" of the committee, is not so "important and urgent" as he imagined.

Yours obediently,

Oswestry, July 17, 1862.

A. R.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent's letter last week, suggesting that the Congregational Union should get out a new Tune-book, I beg to say that when we have such a one as the "Psalmist"—edited by Vincent Novello, and containing contributions from men not only eminent in the musical world, but also in that very department of music which eminently qualifies them to give us the best and most suitable compositions for Psalmody—we need not trouble the Congregational Union to undertake an unnecessary task. I am not peculiarly interested in the least with the sale of the "Psalmist," but after having used it for years I have found it contribute largely (and, as I think, more fully than any other tune-book can do) to the doctrinal songs of the Church. The complaints I sometimes hear of its difficulties are, I am persuaded, ill-founded; for in two or three churches, possessing below the average of musical ability, I have found the tunes readily learnt, and invariably appreciated. Of course some discipline is necessary to attain to the intelligent singing of good music, inasmuch as there is no royal road to learning; but while we have such a book as the "Psalmist," reduced in price to meet the wants of all, let us not needlessly set about looking for another book until this one at least is exhausted.

Yours truly,  
M. T.

### THE REV. G. B. JOHNSON AND THE "LONDON QUARTERLY."

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—Will you oblige me by the insertion of the accompanying letter in your next? At a time when reputations are assailed, through ignorance and other causes, some will be grateful to our journals for the facilities for self-vindication which they afford. Of that number is

Yours most truly,

G. B. JOHNSON.

Edgbaston, July 22, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to an article in your last number on the "Bicentenary of Nonconformity," in which you thus refer to me:—"A Mr. Johnson, whose language was most violent and offensive at Birmingham, has since made a kind of apology to Dr. Miller; but we have not heard that he has ever disclaimed the phraseology attributed to him, in which he stigmatised at least some of the subscribing clergy as 'liars whom the sanctity of religion did not appal, and murderers whom the destruction of souls did not deter.'"

Sir, I have never so stigmatised the clergy as a whole, or any section of them whatever. Nor have I had occasion to apologise to Dr. Miller, or any one else, for language I have used in this controversy. The reporter of one of our local papers misplaced the sentence you have quoted; and my "apology" to Dr. Miller, of which you speak, was for the misapprehension I had inadvertently occasioned by not immediately correcting the error of the reporter. In my letter to Dr. Miller, I avowed my conviction that he himself would have concurred with the sentiment, if not with the terms, of the passage in question, standing as it did in an earnest abstract statement of the moralities of speech between man and man.

This, Sir, is the only "kind of apology" I have made,

I accept your "golden saying" from Hooker:—"There will come a time when three words uttered with charity and meekness shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes written with diadematic sharpness of wit." And I ask you to do both yourself and myself the justice of inserting this letter in your next quarterly, that it may be known in what ignorance of my language and references you have placed me in the van of those who, according to your insinuation, "commemorate the sufferings of holy men two hundred years ago by reviling, or reflecting on, our fellow-Christians who are also our neighbours and contemporaries."

I shall send this letter to one or two papers, to counteract, as far as may be, the additional injury I suffer through the interval of your numbers.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

G. B. JOHNSON.

Edgbaston, July 18, 1862.

### LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I am sure you will cheerfully allow me, through your columns, to announce that yesterday a meeting was held in Manchester, in order to form a central committee for receiving and distributing relief among the poor saints in the cotton district. The distress is rapidly, yea, frightfully increasing, and in the name of the committee I must beg for prompt and liberal remittances of cash. Clothes, also, will be truly acceptable. In the localities where the suffering is so great the churches are, in general, doing what they can to relieve it. But it outstrips us. Hence we, though reluctantly, are compelled to solicit the help of our brethren in the other counties. And this we now do in the most earnest manner possible.

I subjoin the names of the gentlemen composing the Central Committee,

And remain, yours cordially,

Wigan, July 22, 1862.

WILLIAM ROAF.

Treasurer: Henry Lee, Esq., Mosley-street, Manchester. Secretaries: Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham; Rev. W. Roaf, Wigan. Committee: Rev. T. Atkin, Glossop; Rev. A. Clark, Stockport; Rev. W. H. Davison, Bolton; Rev. J. Gwyther, Manchester; Rev. J. B. Lister, Blackburn; Rev. A. Reed, Preston; Rev. J. G. Rogers, Ashton-under-Lyne; William Armitage, Esq., Manchester; R. Kelsall, Esq., Rochdale; C. Potter, Esq., Manchester; N. B. Sutcliffe, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne.

Remittances to be sent to the Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham.

### THE REVS. H. W. PARKINSON AND JOSEPH BARDSLEY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared in your columns of Wednesday last by the Rev. H. W. Parkinson. As its statements relate to an intended discussion between Mr. Parkinson and myself, I hope you will oblige me by giving me space for a few observations.

After reading Mr. Parkinson's lecture, I wrote and informed him that I was ready to meet him on any evening or evenings before a given day, "in the Public-hall of Rochdale, and there before an audience, consisting half of Churchmen and half of Dissenters, *examine every statement contained in his lecture affecting my fairness and his in the matter of quotations, &c.*" Mr. Parkinson began his reply:—"It will give me great pleasure to have my statements subjected to the most thorough examination." He declined to meet me in the Public-hall, but proposed to meet me before a jury of from two to twenty persons; and subsequently consented to eighty on each side being present. I invite the reader's special attention to the terms in which what he calls my challenge was given, and the terms in which he accepted it. I never demanded that Mr. Parkinson should accept my pamphlet, "Bicentenaries in Perplexity," as the basis of discussion. Mr. Parkinson was informed not an hour before the arrangements for the discussion were broken off, on Saturday, the 13th inst., that I was willing "that he should make what use he thought fit of the Rochdale report of my lecture; I being equally at liberty to make such explanations and to offer such comment as I thought fit."

I wish further to add that I never furnished a note of my lecture to the reporter, and never revised a single line of the report by which Mr. Parkinson wished to bind me. I informed Mr. Parkinson before he delivered his reply, that "a full report of my lecture would shortly be published," from which he must have known that I did not accept the newspaper report as a full and authentic one. I have explained the cause of the delay in the publication of my lecture. I have also stated that I have made additions to the last part of it since its delivery. The quotations given at Rochdale which do not appear in any published lecture I have stated were omitted, because contained in my other lectures, but I have omitted a single quotation to which Mr. Parkinson had taken exception in his published lecture. The truth is that the charges of misquotation against me do not mainly depend upon any report or reprint of my Rochdale lecture; still I gave him permission to make any use of the newspaper report he saw fit.

How Mr. Parkinson can say that I demanded the first speech and the last is a little perplexing, when he obstinately says in his letter that he made it a condition that I should begin the discussion. What I asked for was, that whether we had one or two days' discussion, Mr. Parkinson should conduct his defence against my charges on the same terms and conditions which he had positively dictated should regulate mine. This he has positively declined to do. I never so much as asked for the first speech and the last; but what I did ask for was this, that if he insisted upon my opening my own defence (and on this he did insist) I simply demanded that he should open his own defence; I asked for the same time, and that the same arrangements should apply in both cases. Many propositions were made on Saturday evening, the 13th instant, when the correspondence was broken off, the last letter to which Mr. Parkinson and his committee replied contained these proposals, made in a reply to a letter from Mr. Parkinson's committee:—"Mr. Bardsley will meet Mr. Parkinson's charges on Monday night in a three hours' discussion, and on Tuesday night he will, in the Public Hall, deliver a lecture in reply to Mr. Parkinson, provided he (Mr. Parkinson) will undertake to meet Mr. Bardsley's charges in a three hours' discussion



on the same terms and conditions as those on which Mr. Bardsley is willing to meet the charges made against his lecture. Should this be declined, Mr. Bardsley is willing that the three hours' discussion on the charges against him should take place on Monday, if Mr. Parkinson will pledge himself to a similar discussion, on the same terms, on the charges made against him." These proposals were declined, and no fresh ones offered by Mr. Parkinson and his committee. I, therefore, leave your readers to determine who "has retreated from the discussion." There is one way in which Mr. Parkinson and myself may enable your readers to form their own opinion upon the points he has raised in his letter. I am fully persuaded that there is not a single point raised in Mr. Parkinson's letter on which his words do not convey to the reader a most erroneous impression. I will bear half the expense of publishing the whole correspondence from May 30th to Saturday, July 13, if Mr. Parkinson will bear the other half. Let us publish it at 1d. or 2d., and it shall have as wide a circulation as Mr. Parkinson can secure for it. Your readers will by this means be able to determine who has demanded unfair terms and conditions, and who has retreated from the discussion. I sincerely hope Mr. Parkinson will accept this offer.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
JOSEPH BARDSLEY.

New Wandsworth, July 21, 1862.

#### CHURCH PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO TRADE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—If you can find room for this enclosed letter from "Aristides the Just," which appeared in the columns of a contemporary about two months ago, and will be in all probability new to most of your readers, I think it will furnish a practical reply to the arguments of "G. W. B." of Croydon, in the *Nonconformist* for July 17th. I have been credibly informed that this "Aristides" is one of the ablest of living Dissenters.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
SPECTATOR.

SIR,—I have been deeply interested in some of your leading articles, and also in some letters which have appeared in your columns in connection with the Bicentenary. I am but a poor grocer, poorer now than ever owing to the American war and the depressed state of trade among those sons of toil who have been my chief supporters, and to whom I have now to supply articles on trust, in hope of better days. You cannot imagine, Sir, the consolation I have derived from the letters you have published, in which charity has been recommended towards those clergymen of the Church of England who honestly retain the cures which Two Thousand honestly relinquished, and in which all imputation of motives is so strongly denounced. You wonder what consolation I can find here. You shall see. The fact is, that the necessities of my present position have compelled me to have recourse to practices which a few months ago I held in abhorrence, and to the adoption of which I imagined no combination of circumstances could ever reduce me. I have been proud of selling the genuine, unadulterated article; but now I have taken to mixing. I mix sugars, rice, teas, and coffees, and, what is more, I mix chicory and coffee, and sell the compound as if it were the pure coffee. For a while I deputed the adulterating process to an apprentice, under the idea that he would divide the guilt with me; and I suppose he would, for he has been freed from his sponsors by confirmation at a recent visit of the bishop. But now I mix without compunction, and I do it on principle, and wonder at the Pharisaic scruples of my earlier years. When a person comes for a pound of coffee, I give him the mixture and say not a word about it. If he ask me point-blank whether it is all coffee, I answer him, "I never sell anything but the genuine thing"—meaning by "thing" mixture. Now, Sir, you may be shocked at this, but I have learned not to be righteous overmuch, and I flatter myself that I am not without defence; for, as our minister says,—

1. In the first place, I am only doing what thousands more do who are professors of religion, and I am no professor. It would accordingly be presumptuous in me to affect a higher morality than my Christian neighbours.

2. Chicory is, in my opinion, a very healthy thing, and decidedly improves the flavour of the coffee, and surely it is not wrong in me to consult the palate and the sanitary well-being of the people.

3. Many persons buy chicory and mix for themselves. Amongst these is the wife of the incumbent, with whom the Bishop was staying a few weeks ago. And do you think, Sir, that she would ask his lordship whether he would have tea or chicory and coffee? No such thing! She would ask him whether he would have tea or coffee, knowing all the while that there was just a sufficient quantity of chicory in it. Seeing, then, that the word "coffee" is by the conventionalities of social life supposed to include chicory, the name of which is never mentioned at the breakfast-table, I only act upon an acknowledged fact, and call that coffee in my shop which will be called coffee when to-morrow it will be smoking hot and fragrant in the cup.

4. It is admitted that an article may be called by the name of its chief ingredient, as for example, a watch is termed a gold watch, notwithstanding the amount of alloy which is mixed with it, because the gold preponderates; so I call that coffee in which coffee is the predominant element.

I find myself fully supported in my conduct by what I have seen quoted in your columns and elsewhere respecting the opinions and conduct of certain clergymen of the Church of England. It appears, for example, that the Vicar of Doncaster, who has subscribed to the Athanasian Creed in its plain and grammatical sense, admits that a man may "doubt or disbelieve some of its details," and that no man would apply the damnable clause "quite literally" to any such doubter or disbeliever. It appears also that, according to many clergymen, we are to understand the Baptismal Service, in which not a single hypothesis occurs, as hypothetical. We are to believe that the children are not actually, but may be conceived to be, as it were, in some sort, and in some mysterious fashion, regenerated. It is just so, Sir, that I sell my chicory and coffee as coffee. It is in a certain sense, and that not very obscure, coffee. I trust no man will so far forget himself as to impute "dishonesty" to me. I have made a clean breast of it so far as my practice goes, and I am somewhat sanguine that I have produced sufficient and satisfactory reasons. An-

other man might not feel himself permitted to imitate my example without "dishonesty." But let him speak for himself, and not interfere with the sanctities of my conscience; and I would just suggest to all ministers the importance of abstaining in future from their condemnations of our practices as tradesmen. They may rest assured that, while there are "illogical" acts amongst us in abundance, there are few or no "dishonesties," and the sooner this offensive and uncharitable term is banished the better. I have just read this letter to a son of mine who is in a lawyer's office, and he, with an innocence which shocked me, exclaimed, "Thank God! the millennium has come at length, and there is dishonesty nowhere!" I told him that in that case he had no prospect in his profession but that of "picking a clean bone."

I remain, Sir, happy in the possession of what an usher who could use the cane to perfection, and who had a most atrocious squint, used to call *mens conscia recti*.

Yours very truly,

ARISTIDES THE JUST.

P.S. I shall be happy to supply coffee to your readers in unlimited quantities, but not in the "berry."

#### THE ATROCITIES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Pray draw the attention of your readers to the indirect support given by the British Government to the atrocities practised in China, in handing over the Taeping, when taken by the British troops, to the Chinese Government. What right, too, have we to interfere in the quarrels between the Chinese Government and its rebellious subjects? The flippancy of Lord Palmerston was exhibited in connexion with and previous to his fall on the Chinese question before, and it may so happen again if the representatives do their duty.

His insolence towards Mr. Cobden is unpardonable.

Yours truly,

JOHN EPPS.

89, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.  
July 14, 1862.

I have petitioned, and enclose a copy of the petition:—  
"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned, an elector of the Borough of Finsbury,

"Sheweth,

"That your petitioner, years since, prayed your honourable House to address her Majesty against the iniquitous war, unsanctioned by Parliament, carried on in China; that your petitioner declared that her Majesty's Prime Minister deserved the reprobation of all good men for the miseries he caused to the Chinese people in supporting the insolence of Mr. Bruce in forcing his way to Peking by a route opposite to that appointed to him.

"That your petitioner has heard with indignation, that her Majesty's Prime Minister now proposes to use the power of England to add to the horrors of the war now existing between the two parties in China—a procedure pregnant with mischief, violative of the doctrine of non-interference, and adding, of necessity, to the excessive taxation under which the people of this country labour.

"Your petitioner, therefore, prays your honourable House to address her Majesty to pray her to dismiss a Ministry that sanctions its chief in using the power of this country in perpetuating atrocities too dreadful for the mind to rest upon.

"And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.,

"JOHN EPPS,

"89, Great Russell street."

#### COTTON IN JAMAICA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Fourteen bags of cotton grown by the Jamaica Cotton Company in Jamaica have been sold by Messrs. Stead Brothers, Liverpool, and Messrs. B. Smith and Sons, at Manchester, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. per lb., and a bag of each is now being spun by Messrs. Dobson and Barlow in the western annexe of the International Exhibition. It is, therefore, no longer a question whether good cotton can or cannot be procured from our own colonies, Jamaica amongst them.

We have received from our agent the pay list for last year, and from it I find that from seventy to seventy-six people have been constantly employed at wages less than half the cost of slave-labour. The latter is shown by an American lecturer to be 38l. per annum. The wages paid by our agent is 1s. per day, and less in some cases, and the instances are rare in which the same people do not work for four and five days in the week at that rate. Saturday is always in the West Indies the market day for all classes of the people.

It is much to be lamented that when the Duke of Newcastle was entreated by a most intelligent and respectable deputation of members of Parliament and other gentlemen to appoint a commission to examine into the condition of our West Indian colonies, and report the same to Government and Parliament, he did not comply. I think that it would have been seen that the disposal of the Crown lands to cotton-growers, as is proposed and has been agreed on in India, and the application of the Drainage Act, which has been so helpful to our landowners, would have led to the cultivation of an immense quantity of superior cotton in Jamaica, where, to my knowledge, thousands of women and children, who could do it easily, would have been delighted to earn money by cotton-picking, being compelled to buy small patches of land in order to live. The pay list referred to, and also an enumeration of the various fields now in cultivation for cotton on our estate at Muirton, may be seen at this office from ten till four any day.

I am, &c.,

STEPHEN BOURNE.

55, Charing-cross, July 17.

It is said that the Battersea-park Agricultural Show has not been a financial success, and that there will be, perhaps, a deficit of 5,000l. by the experiment.

Mr. William Jaffray, for many years connected with the journalism and periodical literature of the metropolis, is about taking his departure for Australia, to join one of the leading journals of Melbourne.

#### Parliamentary Proceedings.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, the following bills received the Royal assent by commission:—Artillery Ranges, Rifle Volunteer Grounds Act (1860) Amendment, Crown Private Estates, Education of Pauper Children, Sale of Spirits, Discharged Prisoners Aid, Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, Chancery Regulation, African Slave Trade Treaty, West India Encumbered Estates Act Amendment, Chancery Regulation (Ireland), and a number of private bills.

##### NEWSPAPERS BILL.

Lord STRATHEDEN moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which is to remove the restrictions on newspapers imposed by the 60th of George III. c. 3, and the 1st William IV. Lord CHELMSFORD moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. It was necessary to retain the rule requiring the printer of a newspaper to enter into a bond for the payment of any fines imposed on account of blasphemous, seditious, or libellous language inserted in the newspaper; otherwise the public would have no protection against abuse. Earl GRANVILLE, though prepared to give his individual vote in favour of the principle of the bill, thought it was framed in an objectionable manner, and recommended its withdrawal. Lord STRATHEDEN assented to the suggestion, but Lord CHELMSFORD declined to allow its withdrawal. The bill was negatived without a division.

##### METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord EBURY moved the second reading of the Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment Bill, and stated that its object was to introduce amendments in the Act of 1855. Lord RAVENSWORTH moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. Lord LLANOVER suggested that the bill be referred to a select committee, to which Lord EBURY assented. Lord RAVENSWORTH then withdrew his motion, and the bill was read a second time.

The report of amendments on the Merchant Shipping Acts, &c., Amendments Bill was agreed to. The Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill passed through committee, with amendments on recommendation. The Poor Relief (Ireland) bill passed through committee.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to eleven o'clock.

##### COLONIAL FORTIFICATIONS.

On Friday, Lord CARNARVON, in calling attention to certain charges connected with colonial fortifications and defence, complained of the serious magnitude of colonial civil expenditure, which in six years had risen from 320,000l. to 937,000l., and which, if naval and military expenditure were added, would be four or five times as much again. While he did not grudge the outlay of money on such fortresses as Malta, Gibraltar, and Bermuda, he doubted the wisdom of expending large sums on such places as the Mauritius, St. Helena, and Corfu, and condemned altogether the fortifications at Jamaica, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. If these latter colonies valued their connexion with England, they ought to depend principally on their own efforts. In conclusion, he referred to the Militia Bill recently passed in Canada, and declared its provisions totally inadequate for the defence of the colony, and unfair to the mother country, by throwing the burden of protection upon her. He moved for correspondence on the subject.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE pointed out errors in the figures on colonial civil expenditure quoted by Lord Carnarvon, and asserted that, instead of increasing, those figures had been steadily decreasing for many years past. It would be more correct, instead of three classes, to divide our fortresses into five classes—three for imperial, commercial and naval purposes; one for the protection of persons on the West Coast of Africa; while the fifth comprehended forts of small value, and which might be abandoned. He could not defend a great deal of the expenditure on colonial defences, but he maintained the necessity of fortifying the Mauritius to protect the immense trade passing between India and the Cape, assigned reasons for keeping a strong garrison at Corfu, and pointed out the advantages of Port Royal as a naval station for stores for the fleet. Passing to the North American colonies, he showed the necessity of fortifying the colonial harbours for the defence of our fleets in case of war with America, and assured the House that measures were under consideration for the reduction of colonial military expenditure. There never were so few British troops in our dependencies as at present. In regard to the Canada Militia, he concurred with the remarks of Lord Carnarvon, and much regretted that the first bill on the subject had not been passed. He had no objection to produce the papers moved for.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH concurred in regretting that the Canadian Parliament had not passed the Militia Bill, and could not understand by what infatuation they had so acted. Enthusiasm was no match for disciplined troops, and it would be idle to oppose the American army by it. If Canada wished to be defended it must rise like the Southern States, and come forward in defence of its soil.

Lord WODEHOUSE thought Canada should not shrink from her duty as long as this country was ready to aid and support her.

Lord GREY thought her Majesty's Government should instruct the Governor to call together the Canadian Parliament, and present them with the alternative of making such arrangements as would afford our troops support, or of seeing the troops withdrawn from the colony.



After remarks from Lord POWIS and Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, the motion was agreed to. The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock.

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

On Monday, Lord EBURY presented a petition to which their Lordships' House would, he was sure, pay due respect, not only on account of the high position of the individuals who had signed it, but also from their being peculiarly well qualified to understand and appreciate the grievance they complained of. It was signed by seventy-three fellows and tutors of colleges at Cambridge. They respectfully called attention to the provision of the Act of Uniformity of 1662, which required all fellows of colleges to make a declaration of conformity to the Liturgy. Up to the year 1856 a university statute, passed as long ago as the reign of James I., compelled every graduate to make a declaration of membership, but in the year '56 the Universities Act was passed, which broke down the barriers to the education of Nonconformists in these ancient foundations, permitting all degrees, except those in theology, to be granted without any religious test, and scholarships to be held. It appeared as if the framers of the Universities Act had made an oversight in not repealing this provision of the Act of Uniformity, because in those colleges where, by their college statutes, a declaration of conformity was required (and there are some in which no such declaration is required), that act gave power to the college to relax that restriction. A willingness to enter into a declaration of conformity was, no doubt, a passport to a social position and to the emoluments of those wealthy foundations, but it did not appear to be by any means a royal road to academical distinctions, inasmuch as, out of proportionably a small number of undergraduates, the senior wranglership was won both in 1860 and 1861 by a Nonconformist; and the House could not be surprised if the tutors who had instructed and prepared them, entertaining a respect both for their conduct and abilities, regretted that these distinguished young men could not be retained for the ornament and advantage of the University. The House would remark that this was no attempt on the part of Nonconformists to obtain additional privileges, but a spontaneous act of a distinguished body of Churchmen, who felt and declared the injury produced by the present restrictions. He was happy to say that a right hon. friend of his, who had presented a similar petition in the House of Commons, had given notice of his intention to propose legislation upon the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Various bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at half-past seven.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## NIGHT-POACHING PREVENTION BILL.

On Wednesday, Sir B. LEIGHTON moved, and Mr. MAINWARING seconded, the second reading of this bill, which had come down from the Lords.

Sir G. GREY, admitting that the subject deserved the consideration of the House, urged, among other objections to the bill, that it greatly increased the stringency of the Game Laws, and gave arbitrary powers to the police and to a single constable. On the face of the bill, it appeared, he said, to have been framed with the greatest haste and want of consideration. An important question connected with this subject was depending in the courts of law. In support of his objections, he went through the clauses of the bill, pointing out the harshness of the enactments and the looseness and want of precision in the language, and recommended the withdrawal of the bill.

Sir H. STRACEY gave copious details of the statistics of poaching and the habits of poachers, whom he identified with thieves, insisting that there was a necessity for more stringent measures to repress night-poaching, which he said had very much increased. He supported the bill.

Mr. W. FORSTER objected to the bill that its effect would be to throw part of the expense of preserving game upon the county rates. He moved to defer the second reading for three months.

Mr. HUNT supported the bill, arguing that the objections of Sir G. Grey, applying to details, could be obviated in the committee. He suggested that the bill might be limited in its operation to one year.

Mr. HENLEY said, as Sir G. Grey had made so complete an exposure of the details of this bill, he should confine his remarks to its principle; and he denied that legislation was called for in this matter, and that, if it was required, the bill would tend to diminish gang poaching with violence, believing that it would, on the contrary, increase it. He cited facts in relation to crimes and to the repressive power of the police, deduced from the returns, in support of his objections to the bill, and dwelt upon what he believed would be its mischievous effects. He considered that the police had powers enough, and objected to increasing them, at least without more information.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, in replying to Mr. Henley, said he had thrown ridicule upon returns of collisions attended with results that were a disgrace to the age, and which it was the duty of the House and the Government to put an end to if they could. A question which involved the morals of the people and the protection of life and property was not to be disposed of by sneers, and he complained of the indifference of the Government towards it.

After some further discussion the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 149 to 94, and the bill was read a second time.

The Leases, &c., by Incumbents Restriction Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into committee upon the

Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, when Colonel WHITE suggested that the bill should be withdrawn, and legislation upon the subject deferred till next session. He moved that the Chairman leave the chair. The discussion continued till the time arrived for closing debate.

The remaining orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at five minutes before six o'clock.

On Thursday, the House had a morning sitting, which was taken up with the discussion in committee of the Irish Weights and Measures Bill. Several clauses were agreed to.

## ALLEGED DISAFFECTION IN INDIA.

At the evening sitting, Mr. A. MILLS asked the Secretary of State for India whether any official information had been received by the Government with respect to the rumoured symptoms of disaffection in the North-West Provinces. Sir C. WOOD said he had received no official information whatever upon the subject. He had heard from private letters that there appeared to be a disposition in favour of some movement on the part of the Mahometan population, but the Government were aware of what was going on, and they did not consider that there was the slightest cause for apprehension.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a committee upon East India Revenue Accounts,

Sir C. WOOD, in moving certain formal resolutions, after a few preliminary remarks, referred to the differences between Mr. Laing and himself on the subject of these accounts, expressing his regret that there should be any personal ingredient in these differences. He complained of the extreme inaccuracy of the accounts transmitted from India, which, he said, had been a source of the greatest annoyance to him, and which deprived the public of the means of knowing what they had a right to know—the real state of the Indian finances. He then proceeded to show, in details of figures, the alleged errors in the accounts furnished from India for the years 1860-61, 1861-62, and the estimate for 1862-63, accompanied by explanations of the sources of the errors, which it is impossible to compress into a summary that would be intelligible. The result, in 1862-63, was that Mr. Laing had over-estimated his surplus about 1,000,000*l.*, and, having remitted taxes to the amount of 725,000*l.*, he had really a deficit of revenue in that year. Mr. Laing, he observed, had assumed that the cash balances in the Indian treasuries having increased, he must have a considerable surplus revenue. Sir Charles argued that this was an untenable assumption, and that Mr. Laing's theory was erroneous. He then discussed the question as to the loss by exchange of the rupee into sterling money in the railway accounts, being 2*l.* in the rupee, which loss had been omitted in the accounts sent from India, insisting upon the fallacy of the reasons assigned by the Indian Government for the omission. He disputed Mr. Laing's views upon the subject of the repayment of advances, another disturbing element in the accounts, professing his utter astonishment at the arguments he had employed to support and justify these views; and he reiterated his own opinions upon the subject. Having thus cleared the ground, he proceeded to state what the finances of India really had been in the last three years:—

Years.	Revenue.	Charge.
1860-61	£42,903,000	£46,924,000
1861-62	42,911,000	43,506,000
1862-63	42,971,000	43,255,000

The result showed, he observed, a deficit of revenue in each year, which he expected would disappear at the end of the present year, as we were approaching, he thought, a sound system of Indian finances. He stated the progress made in public works in India; and, with respect to cotton, he had been informed, he said, by Sir George Clerk that the growth of cotton had considerably increased. He was decidedly of opinion that the Government ought not to interfere in this matter; that an adequate demand would produce an adequate supply; but all assistance needed by cotton-merchants in conducting their own transactions, he added, should be afforded. He adverted to the changes that had been made in the Indian Councils and the Governmental departments, and in the law tribunals in India; to the state of the Civil Service; and to the reductions in the army. He dwelt upon the good effects which had resulted from the policy now pursued towards the native princes of the country, and from the measures taken to create an intermediate class connected with the land between the chiefs and the peasantry. To these measures, the merit of which was due to Lord Canning, the Government had determined, as a proper complement, to carry out as soon as practicable throughout British India a permanent settlement of land tenures. Our Indian empire, he remarked, had suffered a shock which had left its lesson. Our power had been sustained by military strength; but a source of still greater strength would be found in the attachment of the people of India. In conclusion, Sir Charles paid a warm tribute to the character and services of Lord Canning.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR thought that Mr. Laing's mistakes were excusable, the Government of India having concurred in his views, and Sir C. Wood not having given him timely notice of the errors. As to some of the questions Mr. Laing, he thought, whether right or wrong, was not open to animadversion. He urged the necessity of a larger expenditure upon roads in India, and that more discretion should be left to the Government in India. He complained of the present home administration and of the great expense of the department.

Mr. SMOLLETT admitted that there had been a great reduction of expenditure in India and a material advance in the prosperity of the country; but he complained that the management of the Indian finances, a clear and simple matter, was very faulty; that the deficiencies were caused by extravagance; that there was a mystification about railway transactions, and protested against the mixing up of the public money of the Government with the private money of adventurers.

Mr. GREGSON said that, if there had been no Government guarantee, there would, in his opinion, have been no railways in India.

Mr. VANSITTART blamed Mr. Laing for his hasty utterance of a prosperity speech, and, upon the assumption that he had a surplus of 903,814*l.*, throwing away a large amount of revenue.

Mr. CRAWFORD accused Mr. SMOLLETT of having spoken of Indian railway companies without a correct knowledge of the facts. As to the cotton question, he argued that it would be a violation of the first principles of political economy for the Government to interfere. It was a matter of satisfaction to observe, he said, the great extension of the products of India. He expressed his gratification at the statement of Sir C. Wood.

Mr. KINNAIRD condemned the manner in which Mr. Smollett had spoken of individuals, and the attack he had made upon the Madras Irrigation Company.

After some further discussion, in which Col. Dickson, Mr. Buxton, Col. Sykes, Mr. Marsh, and Mr. Pullen took part, Sir C. WOOD made a detailed reply upon a few points (the Committee having dwindled down to about thirty members), and the resolutions were then agreed to.

## LUNACY (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the order for considering the Lords' Amendments of this bill, The LORD-ADVOCATE called attention to a matter connected with the bill in which he was personally concerned, and to the introduction into it of a clause which completely altered its character. He moved that the House do not agree to the clause referred to. Mr. BLACKBURN moved an amendment of the clause, in which the LORD-ADVOCATE acquiesced, and the clause so amended was agreed to.

## COURTS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND BILL.

Mr. MURE moved the second reading of the bill. Mr. CRAWFORD objected to the principle of the measure and,

An HON. MEMBER noticed that there were not forty members present. Upon the Speaker proceeding to count there were found to be only twenty-five members present, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

On Friday the House, at the morning sitting, in Committee passed the remaining clauses of the Lunatics Law Amendment Bill, the Weights and Measures (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, and the Drainage (Ireland) Bill.

In the evening, Mr. CLAY appealed to Mr. Lindsay not to bring forward his motion on the subject of the civil war in America, urging as a special ground of the appeal that armistice was current of the success of the Confederates. Mr. J. EWART joined earnestly in the appeal. Mr. LINDSAY thought there was sufficient information before the House to enable it to deal with the question, and declined to suspend his motion.

An explanation took place between Mr. MONSELL and Lord C. PAGET on the subject of a statement made by the former respecting Captain Coles and his application to be placed on half-pay, which led to a short discussion.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. LINDSAY moved the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of the House, the States which have seceded from the Union of the Republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established Government, and have given such proof of their determination and ability to support their independence, that the propriety of offering mediation, with the view of terminating hostilities between the contending parties, is worthy of the serious and immediate attention of her Majesty's Government.

Adverting to the spirit shown by the press of the Northern States towards this country, he expressed his hope that that press did not reflect the real feelings of the people, and his conviction that the opinion of the British House of Commons could not fail to have a salutary effect. In considering the origin of the present struggle, he showed that the dissatisfaction of the Southern States with the Federal Union was not of recent date; that for a quarter of a century they had had grievances, and complained of the oppressive taxation of the North. He dwelt upon the offensive manner in which the appeals for justice and the prayers for relief of five millions and a-half of people had been received by the Government of Washington, which had precipitated the war. He denied that slavery had anything to do with its causes; the main cause was that the Southern States had been slowly losing their influence in the Lower House of Representatives, and their people, whose interests were bound up with free trade, found that practically they had no voice in taxation, and that the tariffs were framed in the interest of the Northern States, which pursued a policy of protection. The Southern States had, therefore, a double ground of complaint; the taxation was not levied upon the principles of the Constitution—practically, it was taxation without representation; and the taxes were levied for the benefit of particular States of the Union. The end of the war, he believed, must be separation; that reunion was hopeless; and, if so, it behoved England to offer her mediation, and to ask the Northern States to consider the great distress which the people of this country were enduring through this



unhappy war. He read letters from Unionists in America, acknowledging the hopelessness of the contest, and pleading for the mediation of England.

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, who had given notice of an amendment to Mr. Lindsay's motion, to leave out all the words after the word "House," in order to insert the words "it is desirable that this country should continue to maintain the strictest neutrality in the civil war unhappily existing in the Republic of the United States," said he thought Mr. Lindsay had not acted prudently in disregarding the suggestion of Mr. Clay, to forbear to move his resolution, which would, he believed, add to the bitterness of the feeling in America. He complained that a portion of the press of this country had not acted fairly towards the Northern States. The resolution meant the recognition of the Southern States and intervention by force, which was another word for war with America. He had never heard, he said, such tremendous issues so raised. The reasons which Mr. Lindsay had assigned for the war were fallacious. It was no casual strife; it had been inevitable for years; it was the Nemesis of that system of slavery which condemned to chattelism millions of human beings. The Northern States had endeavoured to postpone this crisis by discreditable compromises; but there was at length a sacrifice they could not make. He implored the House not to adopt the resolution.

Lord A. V. TEMPEST thought the people of the South, who had courageously maintained their independence for sixteen months, claimed the sympathy of this country and of Europe. Mediation, however, he thought, would be worthless unless backed by ulterior measures.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER advocated the principle and policy of non-intervention. Was the object of this resolution, he asked, mediation or forcible interference? If the former, the less that was publicly said about it there the better, and the mediator should be considered a friend by both parties; whereas Mr. Lindsay had avowed his partiality to the South. Then, if the mediation was to be accompanied by a threat, it would be justly regarded as an insult, and would aggravate the evil. If the North were let alone, it was not improbable it would find out that the subjugation of the South was too hard a task.

Mr. WHITESIDE said it was not proposed to interfere, as Mr. Forster supposed, by force, but in the spirit of the resolution. If it was possible to check the waste of human life, it was criminal calmly to stand by. The interference proposed by the resolution, he argued, was perfectly compatible with neutrality. Recognition was a mere acknowledgment of a *de facto* Government, nothing more; and no ground of war, as he showed on the authority of Sir James Mackintosh and by reference to analogous cases.

Mr. GREGORY contended that the North was fighting not for empire, but revenge. Having urged at some length reasons why the Confederate Government should be supported, he said that those who hated slavery in their hearts must be mad to suppose that the reconstruction of the Union would be favourable to their views. The slavery pretext was a gross imposture attempted to be palmed upon public credulity. The question had been asked—If the House adopted the resolution, and mediation was offered and refused, what should next be done? He did not think it would be refused; but if it were, should we recognise the Southern States, it would most probably produce war; but he believed if we acted in conjunction with other States we should hear nothing of war, and meanwhile the impulse would arise from within.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON hoped the House would come to a decision that night. The subject was one of the highest importance and of the most delicate character, and he could not think that the postponement of the debate would be attended with any beneficial result, one way or the other. He regretted that Mr. Lindsay had brought this subject under discussion in the present state of things. He hoped the House would leave this matter in the hands of the Government. The resolution pointed to mediation and acknowledgment. He agreed that if the independence of a people was firmly and permanently established they were entitled to be acknowledged as a Government *de facto*, and that it would be no just cause of war or of offence. But the cases cited were totally different from the present. Practically, we should not be justified in assuming that the independence of the South had been permanently established. There was no example of such a contest as that now going on. Up to this time, the Government, it was admitted, had pursued a wise and prudent course, and the House had better leave them to judge of the fittest occasion and opportunity to proffer their friendly offices, which they should rejoice to do, but which could only be done by presenting themselves as impartial parties.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD supported the resolution, insisting that a friendly power was justified in interfering in order to put a stop to such a sanguinary contest.

Mr. HOPWOOD entertained the same view, believing it to be the duty of the Government to endeavour to terminate the war by using every means consistent with the maintenance of peace.

Mr. LINDSAY withdrew his motion, and the House went into Committee of Supply *pro forma*.

#### THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

On the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, as amended, to be considered, being brought on, objection was taken to proceeding with it, and Mr. OSBORNE moved the adjournment of the House.

Sir F. SMITH said there were several errors in the schedule which he felt it his duty to point out, and among them one in the very first item to the extent of 16,000*l*. (Hear.) Sir G. C. LEWIS said the discrepancies pointed out by the hon. and gallant gentleman were not errors, and at the proper time he would be prepared to explain and defend them. This motion was negatived without a division, and Mr. HENNESSY then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

The other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

#### BRITISH INTERESTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

On Monday, at the morning sitting, Mr. S. FITZGERALD called attention to the fact that while every other European Power was represented by a ship of war at New Orleans, there was no vessel of war of Great Britain at that port, while the consul was absent at this critical moment. Mr. LAYARD said that it was intended to send a ship of war to New Orleans, but for reasons to which he would not refer the intention had been abandoned. The interests of British subjects were adequately represented by the vice-consul.

#### SUPERANNUATIONS.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. A. SMITH called attention to the enormous amount to which of late years superannuations had run up. The amount now paid in pensions and superannuations was not less than 874,000*l*. per annum. The time had come, he thought, when a stop should be put to this expenditure. Taking altogether the sum he had mentioned, and others relating to non-effectives in the army, the amount would not be less than 5,500,000*l*. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said it would be nearer 7,000,000*l*.

#### THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM.

The House then went into committee on the Civil Service Estimates, several of which were voted.

A sum of 30,747*l*. was proposed for Nonconforming and other ministers in Ireland.

Mr. HADFIELD moved to reduce the vote to 366*l*., the sum paid since 1804 to the fund for supporting the widows and orphans of ministers of the Synod of Ulster.

Mr. DAWSON, as the representative of a constituency in which the Presbyterian element prevailed, defended the vote. The grant was of ancient date, and was given as a substitute for tithe on the settlement of Ulster.

Mr. CROSSLEY regarded this grant as worse than useless to the parties to whom it was given, as it induced them to rely upon the State to do that which they were well qualified, and with better profit, to do for themselves. It was a wrong also to the people of this country that they should be taxed to support a ministry with whom they had no connexion whatever, and in fact the grant could not be justified on any ground whatever, the Presbyterians of Ireland being the most wealthy part of the community.

Sir R. PEEL was ready to admit that the Presbyterians of Ireland were a wealthy body, and they contributed largely to their religious charities, but he believed that this vote had rather a political tendency than a religious one. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") It would be unnecessary to enter into a political discussion upon the vote; but he felt satisfied that the committee would adhere to the resolution which had been adopted from year to year, and that this sum, which for a vast number of years had been given to the Presbyterian body in Ireland, would not be withdrawn upon the motion of the hon. member for Sheffield.

Sir H. BRUCE denied that this was a political question. It was a religious question, and he regretted that the hon. member had not met the question fairly, by moving the reduction of the Regium Donum, in which he would have been beaten upon the present as he had been beaten upon all former occasions.

Mr. WILLIAMS considered that the right hon. baronet had put the question on its true basis. This was a grant for bribing the Presbyterians of Ireland.

Sir R. PEEL: I did not say that. (Laughter.)

Mr. WILLIAMS: That was the meaning of what the right hon. baronet said. (Laughter.) The Presbyterians were paid for being loyal, but there was not he believed a disloyal man in England; and if the vote were granted to the Presbyterians for their loyalty it was time it should cease. (Hear, hear.)

Lord FERMOY attributed the support which the Regium Donum had always been able to command in that House to the fact that the Presbyterian was a powerful and rich body, and it was necessary, as had been candidly stated by the Secretary for Ireland, to bribe them in order to maintain the Protestant Church in Ireland. He could not support the amendment, because the whole question of Church endowments in Ireland was not raised by it, but he considered that the general question must before long come under the discussion of the House.

Colonel FRENCH supported the vote, and remarked that the previous speaker had misinterpreted the statement of the Chief Secretary for Ireland with regard to its origin.

The committee divided:—

For the amendment ...	16
Against it ...	58—42

The vote was then agreed to.

A sum of 3,750*l*. for the Ecclesiastical Commission was voted, as were several other votes, and the pro-

ceedings were suspended at five minutes to four o'clock.

#### THE WAR IN CHINA.

At the evening sitting, in answer to Sir M. Peto, Sir C. WOOD said that he had received no requisition for 8,000 troops to be sent to China, and subsequently that no information had been received of our troops having suffered severe reverses in China.

#### BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA.

In answer to Sir H. Stracey, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that it was not intended to withdraw any of the troops in Canada, but it was not proposed to send any more troops out in consequence of the course taken by the Canadian Parliament on the subject of the militia.

#### SERVIA.

In answer to Mr. Griffith, Lord PALMERSTON said that no information had been received of the entrance of Turkish troops into Servia, but the Turkish Government had a perfect right to do so. There were arrangements made by the consuls at Belgrade to put an end to hostilities between the citadel and the town, but owing to some acts of aggression on the part of the latter, hostilities were resumed for a time.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH complained that the noble lord had not answered the whole of the question which he had put to him.

Lord PALMERSTON: Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: I beg to remind the noble lord that he has already spoken on this subject. (Laughter.)

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On going into Committee of Supply, Lord ELCHO moved for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the present position of the Royal Academy in relation to the fine arts, and into the circumstances and conditions under which it occupies a portion of the National Gallery, and proceeded to suggest measures to render it more useful in promoting art, and improving and developing public taste. He pointed out that the National Gallery was not sufficient to contain the national collection, and next year it would have to be decided which was to go from the building at Trafalgar-square, the National collection or the Royal Academy. He thought that the best and most economical proceeding would be to remove the National collection to Burlington-house, and leave the Royal Academy where they were.

Mr. W. COWPER, while doing all justice to the Royal Academy, was bound to admit that it had in some respects fallen short of the usefulness which ought to appertain to such a body; and on the grounds stated, and as it was not proposed to do more than to inquire by what means its usefulness might be enlarged and extended, he did not intend to offer any opposition to the appointment of the royal commission which had been moved for.

Lord ELCHO said he would make a formal motion next day.

After disposing of some other matters, the House went into Committee of Supply, and several votes were agreed to. This concluded the estimates. The last vote was agreed to amid loud cheering.

#### THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill as amended was considered.

Sir F. SMITH moved a reduction of 12,000*l*. in the amount for land defences. On a division, the amendment was lost by 73 to 44.

Captain BERKELEY said there was an arithmetical discrepancy in the totals at the bottom of the schedule. Viewed in one way, the schedule showed that the Government had taken 70,000*l*. too much; but viewed in another way, it showed that they had taken 80,000*l*. too little. Sir G. C. LEWIS believed that the schedule was accurate. Mr. B. OSBORNE was not satisfied with the right hon. gentleman's answer.

A few evenings ago, the right hon. gentleman, at the banquet given to the French Minister of Commerce, said he never knew a time at which peace rested on so solid a foundation as at present. The right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Trade was also present at that banquet, and no doubt he agreed in the truth of that statement. And, if it was true, what justification could Ministers offer for coming down to the House to ask for these enormous sums for fortifications. The right hon. gentleman had given no explanation of the point adverted to by the hon. and gallant member. The House ought to insist upon some explanation of these very confused accounts. (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON said the accounts were accurate, and referred to Mr. Osborne's "monomania" on the subject. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said the matter was not to be settled by jokes. He thought there was a discrepancy of 120,000*l*. in the schedule. Sir G. C. LEWIS maintained that it was correct.

Mr. A. SMITH moved the omission from the schedule of "Plymouth north-eastern defences, 50,000*l*." Lord A. V. TEMPEST remarked that before they spent money on these fortifications they should put their navy in an efficient state. (Hear, hear.) He thought the country would hereafter feel grateful to those who had resisted the expenditure of so large a sum of money on these works. (Hear, hear.) The amendment was then negatived, and the bill was ordered for a third reading at twelve o'clock this day.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned.

THE VACANT PRIMACY.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* says all is yet conjecture respecting the successor to the primacy. Among the names mentioned are those of the Bishops of Down and Derry, and the Dean of Westminster.



## EXHIBITION FETES.

The metropolis has been the scene, during the last few days, of a series of receptions of the most gratifying character.

On Wednesday evening, the President of the Board of Trade and about 150 Members of Parliament, entertained M. Rouher, the French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, at a public banquet, in recognition of his services in connection with the Treaty of Commerce. The company included the leading members of the free-trade party, as well as of various political sections, and the speeches were marked by the expression of mutual good feeling and congratulation at the successful adoption of a free-trade policy by the French Government. M. Rouher, at some length, referred to the difficulties which had had to be overcome, but the Emperor having set aside every obstacle, the result had been most satisfactory, and the policy thus adopted had been carried out to its legitimate issue by the negotiation of other treaties with neighbouring nations. Mr. Cobden bore his testimony to the labours of M. Rouher, and to the sincerity of the Emperor of the French in his desire to maintain peaceful relations with this country, declaring his conviction that nothing but the wilfulness of an English Minister would drive him into a war.

The same evening the Viceroy of Egypt gave a fête on board his yacht at Woolwich, to upwards of fifty guests, including members of the Royal family, and the leading statesmen of both political parties. The fête was on a scale of Oriental magnificence.

On Thursday night, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London gave a princely entertainment to the Exhibition Commissioners, the Jurors, and the principal foreigners now in this country. The venerable Guildhall (so rich in historical associations as the ancient seat of civic government), with its numerous courts and spacious apartments and offices, was fitted up for the reception and entertainment of upwards of 4,000 invited guests.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave a magnificent entertainment on Thursday at Stafford House, St. James's, to a numerous circle of Royal and distinguished personages.

The Countess of Derby had an assembly on Tuesday at her mansion in St. James's-square. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar honoured the *réunion* with his presence.

## REV. W. ELLIS AT MADAGASCAR.

The Rev. W. Ellis arrived at Madagascar towards the end of May, and on the 24th of that month wrote from Tamatave as follows:—

I find an amazing change in Tamatave itself; a great increase of foreigners, some very bad characters, many of my old friends dead, &c. But all whom I have come in contact with show me great respect. One Frenchman came to ask me to write native words for a signboard, another to bespeak my influence in his favour with the King. As soon as our ship was at anchor, officers came on board to say that the King's house was prepared for me, also that I should attend a meeting of the Christians to tender God thanks for my safe arrival. About five o'clock I stepped on the beach, where a large crowd of natives were waiting. An officer of the palace whom his Majesty had sent to meet me with a native chief, then advanced, and, after shaking hands, for I had known him before, made a speech informing me that he had been sent by the King to conduct me to the capital. To this I replied in the native language, and was then saluted by the people with the wish that I might have favour. The chief then presented a letter from the King as his credentials. This letter informed me of his appointment, and of the King's desire to see me. The secretary added his own pleasure at the prospect of my arrival in the capital, and informed me that Ramboasalama, the King's rival, had died on the 21st of April, six days after the date of his previous letter. While I was reading the letters, the other officer commenced a speech in favour of Radama, to which one of the Hovah officers, who had returned with me from Mauritius, replied. The multitude having in the meantime closed around us, with R—, the chief, wearing the pink sash of an officer of the palace, walking on one side, and the officer in blue uniform on the other, followed by many of the foreigners and people, I was led through the principal street to the King's house, where there were crowds of people, &c.; a great number of people had been cleaning the rooms and hanging up mats, &c. As soon as I entered, I was formally presented with the house; but on looking over it I perceived there were no beds. Therefore I accepted the provision intended by his Majesty, but deferred taking possession until the next day. More than one offered me accommodation, but I went with the husband of David John's daughter to a very nice house in a neat garden, where I had a cordial welcome, a good supper, a nice cup of tea, and a comfortable bed. The next morning two officers came to say that, as they thought I should be more comfortable at the house of the Chief Judge, apartments were provided for me there. This is the best house in the place, and I was conducted to it by a number of officers. I was then installed in a nice large, clean, new pavilion, with a trustworthy servant. Presents of eggs, fowls, ducks, and geese came in abundance, and in the evening a fine fat ox, from the commandant at Tamatave. At seven we sat down to dinner at the Chief Judge's table, where soup, fish, beautiful mullet, curry, and roast meat furnished the repast.

Just as we were finishing an officer entered the room in haste to say that the commandant was frightfully burned by an explosion of gunpowder in his house, and was on his way to have his wounds dressed by me. In a minute or two afterwards his palanquin was brought into my pavilion and put down on the floor, where the chief lay trembling with pain, his face expressive of the greatest agony. A large tin cylinder filled with powder, and left by his predecessor, had exploded and produced the mischief that extended over his face, arms, and legs. His wife and attendants crowded around while I examined his wounds, which I hoped would not prove

dangerous. Requesting that all excepting his wife and two or three attendants would withdraw, I pulled off my coat, turned up my sleeves, and, putting on my spectacles, began to wash and dress the wounds, one of the attendants pulling cotton wool out of our mattresses to wrap round his limbs. When I had finished he expressed great satisfaction. He was then carried back to his own house, all the party loading me with thanks, and saying they did not know what they should have done if it had happened a week ago.

The next day I was busily engaged in getting all my packages on shore, and, though greatly fatigued, had to pay more than one visit to my patient, whose feverish symptoms alarmed his friends. As I walked to my house from the last of these late in the evening, the fireflies were flitting about amongst the dark foliage, almost edging the leaves of the mango and other trees.

Our meeting for thanksgiving on account of my arrival took place in the King's house yesterday afternoon. A goodly number were present. Their prayers were appropriate, earnest, and simple, their singing earnest and apparently sincere, the reading of the Scriptures very impressive, and the comments plain and pointed. It was Matt. v., as illustrative of blessing following suffering. I then stood up and addressed a few words to them in Malagasy. The leader of the meeting then requested that I would pray. I declined, on the ground of insufficient knowledge of the language. He then said, 'Pray in English; the people will like to hear it, and some will understand.' I did so, interspersing Malagasy sentences, and closing with the Lord's Prayer in that language. Many seemed deeply moved, and numbers walked home with me. You cannot imagine the sensation my arrival has occasioned, and the satisfaction I derive from all I see and all I hear about the Christians.

The Governor has returned from the country to-night, having been sent for on my arrival.

Sunday, 25th.—I have attended and spoken in Malagasy at one service. I am to preach in English to the foreigners, and shall then attend native service again at three.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, July 23.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.  
AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 11.

(Per Anglo-Saxon, via Quebec and Londonderry.)

The *New York Tribune* says that the President returned to Washington last evening after visiting General M'Clellan's army. A letter from Fort Monroe says that he went to see for himself, and learn what changes, if any, were needed. The troops were well reated, and all going on satisfactorily. Another correspondent says that on the arrival of the President at Harrison's Landing, General M'Clellan with several other generals visited him on board, after which the President and the General held a private conference for half-an-hour. They then proceeded to visit the line of entrenchments. The President was welcomed with great enthusiasm. He was not satisfied with riding in front of the army, but dismounted, and ascended the ramparts in view of the enemy's picket. The President briefly addressed the soldiers. He said he had come to see for himself, and that he should go back satisfied. It was said that they had been whipped, but it was not so, and never would be. He knew the men around him would prove equal to the task before them, and would never give up without going into Richmond. He declared his confidence in the army and its commanders. The party continued their route along the lines, and at nine o'clock in the evening returned to General M'Clellan's headquarters.

On the morning of the 9th, after a conference had been held at headquarters, the President started upon his return.

The reinforcements under General Burnside have passed up the James River.

The *New York Evening Post* publishes a special despatch from Washington stating that the forthcoming address of the Republican members of Congress to the people will be in favour of a most energetic action in prosecution of the war and using all means in our power against the rebellion, and foreign intervention especially.

(By Telegraph to Cape Race.)

NEW YORK, July 14 (Evening).

An uneasy feeling generally prevails concerning military and political matters.

A meeting of the members of Congress for the Border States has been held at Washington, to consider President Lincoln's emancipation scheme. The *New York Evening Post* says that the majority oppose the scheme, and will decline to accept the proposal.

A large body of Confederates has captured Murfreesborough, near Nashville, and took one Federal regiment prisoners. It is supposed that they will attack Nashville.

Mobile despatches say that the Confederates, under Van Dorn, have captured Baton Rouge, near New Orleans, and taken 1,500 Federal prisoners.

Considerable excitement exists at Louisville, Kentucky.

The Confederates are reported to be in force near Frankfort.

Money easy. Gold further advanced. Exchange firm at 128½. Stocks heavy and lower. Cotton buoyant, and again higher. Breadstuffs firmer. A strike has taken place among the labourers who load grain ships, causing nearly the entire suspension of shipments of breadstuffs.

SPAIN.—MADRID, July 21.—The *Correspondencia Autografa* of to-day says:—"It is not impossible that, under certain conditions, and at a time not yet fixed, Spain might recognise the Kingdom of Italy."

POLAND.—THORN, July 22.—According to authentic accounts received here from Warsaw, the Government had discovered a wide-spread conspiracy, in consequence of which numerous arrests had been made during the night. Some pupils of the preparatory school were among those arrested.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.—Yesterday, in the Federal Chamber, in reply to a question, Count Bernstorff said that the Government did not, in recognising the Kingdom of Italy, acknowledge the principle of nationalities. He said also that guarantees had been given in the despatches of General Durando, and that it was in the interest of Prussia to recognise Italy. Count Bernstorff concluded by stating that Catholic Powers had recognised that kingdom, and that Prussia need not be more Catholic than they.

## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord STANLEY of Alderley moved the second reading of the Thames Embankment Bill. The Duke of Buccleuch did not oppose the second reading, but entered into a lengthy explanation of the part he had taken in reference to the bill. He said in effect that the Crown lessees never dreamt of petitioning against the embankment of the Thames, but against the traffic of the metropolis being taken between them and the river. He did not care one farthing for the attacks upon him in the newspapers. Lord DERBY followed, criticising the plan, and after some further discussion the bill was read a second time. The Jamaica Loan Settlement Bill having been read a second time, and other measures advanced a stage, their lordships adjourned at seven o'clock.

At the morning sitting of the House of Commons, the Support of Supply was brought up and received. Several bills were advanced a stage.

At the evening sitting, Mr. CORBETT moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the allegations of a petition of railway engine-drivers and firemen, complaining of the excessive number of hours during which they were required to work. The motion was opposed by Mr. T. M. GIBSON, on the ground that it proposed an undue interference between employer and employed, and Mr. CORBETT withdrew it.

Sir GEORGE BOWYER moved for a select committee to inquire into the grievances of the letter-carriers and others in the employ of the Post-office. The grievances he stated generally to be low wages and overwork. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the management of the Post-office. After a few words from Mr. COX and Sir S. NORTHGOTE the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. VILLIERS moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable boards of guardians, in Lancashire and Cheshire, and other counties, to meet extraordinary demands for relief. He explained that it was not with a view to any immediate action that he thought to legislate, nor could he say with confidence that any extra powers which might be granted to guardians would be used, but he thought it right to err on the right side of excessive caution rather than to run the risk of inconvenience and perhaps of disorder. He entered at considerable length into the particulars of the distress existing in Lancashire and Cheshire, and explained the provisions of the bill. The main feature of this was, that where the rates in any one parish of a union grew up to a certain point, the common fund of the union should become chargeable for contributing relief to the poor of the overwhelmed parish. In case that should be insufficient, then all the unions in the county would be liable to contribute to the relief of the poor. Colonel Wilson Patten, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Hibbert, and several other members having spoken, leave was given to bring in the bill. The House adjourned at five minutes to eleven o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The number of visitors at the Exhibition yesterday was:—By season tickets, 5,199; do. by 1s. tickets, 1,182; by payment, 59,022. Total, 65,403.

A strong impression prevails in France that the Empress Eugénie is enroute. The mother of the Empress has left Madrid for Paris.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the younger members of the Royal Family, left Windsor last evening for Scotland. After remaining at Balmoral one month, the Court will return to Windsor.

## MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The fresh arrivals of English wheat to this morning's market were very small, and the demand, both of red and white qualities, ruled steady, at quite Monday's currency. The show of samples of foreign wheat was large. In most descriptions a fair retail business was transacted, and prices were well supported. Floating cargoes of grain were in moderate request, at extreme rates. The trade for barley was firm, more especially for good and fine qualities. In malt a fair average business was transacted, at full prices. Oats, the supply of which was very moderate, were in good demand, and the quotations had an upward tendency. Beans and peas were scarce, and fully as dear as on Monday. The flour trade was steady, and both English and foreign qualities changed hands at quite previous rates.

## ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English .....	250	40	1,160	80	160 sacks
Irish .....	—	—	—	30	—
Foreign .....	13,360	2,470	—	380	13,010 brls.



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The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . .	A Shilling.
Each additional Line . . . . .	Sixpence.

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Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“Harper Twelvethrees” and “S. K. Pollard.”—Next week.

“Truth.”—Mr. Bardsley, it will be seen, has taken up his own cause.

“P. E. R.” and “J. P.”—We have not space for their letters.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

## SUMMARY.

THE past week has been a busy one both within and without the walls of Parliament. By dint of morning sittings, the Commons have managed to get through the Estimates, the last of which was voted on Monday night amid the loud cheers of the handful of members present. That House which has thrown out every proposal for ecclesiastical reform, even a Clergy Relief Bill, and is now enacting a measure for making the police the understrappers of a game-preserving aristocracy, was not likely to encourage Mr. Hadfield in his opposition to the Irish Reginum Bonum, or thwart its idol in squandering the public money to build up stone walls when the people are crying for bread. We are glad, however, that the member for Sheffield divided, though he got but sixteen votes, and still more pleased that the Fortification Bill was opposed to the last by a faithful few, whose efforts will hereafter, we believe, be appreciated by a grateful country.

On Thursday the Secretary for India produced a revised budget for that empire, and drew a flattering picture of the improvements that are taking place in our great dependency. It seems, however, that India has not yet got clear of deficits; that Mr. Laing's surplus for 1862-3 was imaginary; and that, in reality, there is something like a quarter of a million to be made good. Sir C. Wood may be right in fact—though the point is still doubtful—but that is no justification for his harsh treatment of a meritorious colleague, who is dealt with rather as a mere clerk than as an able financier who has twice risked his life to carry out financial reforms in India. The gravamen of Mr. Laing's offence we take to be the remission of taxes which make more difficult the maintenance of an excessive military establishment in India.

Apropos of the question of colonial fortifications several eminent peers, the Duke of Newcastle included, have roundly lectured the Canadians on their reluctance to augment their defensive forces. Our trans-Atlantic brethren may be supposed to know what is best for their own interests. Either they do not share the fears of our alarmists as to a proximate irruption of Federal troops, or they rely upon our readiness to defend them if attacked. The best way to convince them that they must be self-reliant would be to withdraw the 12,000 British soldiers now in Canada, but this our Horse Guards expressly refuses to do.

The deplorable distress of the Lancashire mill hands—estimated to be increasing at the rate of a thousand to fifteen hundred paupers a-week—is now the all-absorbing domestic topic. Last night Mr. Villiers introduced the Government measure for meeting any emergency that might arise in the coming recess. The plan of the President of the Poor Law Board is “to carry into effect that which had already been provided for by the law of the land, that when any parish should be overburdened by excess of expenditure—when the account should exceed by two-thirds the expenditure which during the three preceding years had been incurred in support of the poor, then that parish should have a claim on the common fund of the union, and the guardians

should order contributions to be made to it.” Mr. Villiers believes that this scheme will meet every requirement, and that it is preferable to the alternative plan of borrowing money on the security of the rates. The measure requires much consideration; for, as Mr. Bouverie says, without the control of those who contribute the rate in aid, the door is opened to profusion and extravagance. Be that as it may, legislative measures are likely to be well supplemented by voluntary aid. Much has already been done by local subscriptions, and through the London committee. But the great landowners of Lancashire, the Earl of Derby at their head, have begun to act, and 10,000*l.* is the first fruits of their liberality. Congregational collections throughout the country, both amongst Churchmen and Dissenters, would furnish a large fund, and are likely soon to be made. The operatives merit all the offers of help they are so reluctant to demand. They not only bear their hard lot without repining, but have been living upon their savings till they are exhausted. Public liberality during the autumn and winter may stop the swelling tide of destitution, and prevent thousands of heroic, independent working men from sinking into the slough of official pauperism.

The prospect is not perhaps so dismal as is pictured. The advance in the Liverpool cotton market some time ago has led to the shipment in one week of 115,000 bales at Bombay. There must yet be large unexhausted stores of cotton in India which the famine prices of our markets will attract to our ports. With the knowledge that some 390,000 bales are on their way to Liverpool from India alone—the largest quantity ever advised as on the water at one time—we can indulge some hope that the supply may still be somewhat commensurate with the demand. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce is therefore justified in formally declaring that India is admirably suited to the growth of cotton; that the cultivation of it would not be advanced by any government or private guarantee as to price, but that aid should be given in the way of forwarding works of irrigation, roads, or railways, and by amending and perfecting the laws of contract and land tenure.

“The intelligent foreigner” has no reason to complain of English hospitality. *Fêtes* on a large and small scale are of every day occurrence at this Exhibition season. The metropolis has never before been so much absorbed in pleasure-taking and giving. During the past week the London corporation has eclipsed all previous efforts by its princely entertainment at the Guildhall. M. Rouher, the French Minister of Commerce, has been the chosen guest at a great free-trade banquet, at which Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Cobden, Sir G. C. Lewis, and M. Michel Chevallier were conspicuous speakers. It seems that the initiative taken by France in a liberal commercial policy is being followed throughout Europe. Our War Minister expressed his belief that the Emperor of the French “entertains the most cordial and correct desire to maintain pacific relations with this country, and, therefore, so far as prosperity depends on the maintenance of peace, we have every reason to look forward to an unbroken period of prosperity.” What need, then, of erecting at this time costly fortifications?

The indirect results of M'Clellan's defeat in Virginia are beginning to appear. Baton Rouge, the watering-place of New Orleans, has, with its garrison, fallen into Confederate hands—so that the Federals are not yet masters of the Mississippi. In Kentucky and Tennessee, also, Secessionists are emboldened. Nashville is threatened, and it is doubtful whether Halleck can spare many troops to send to the help of the Federal commander on the James River. With disaffected Border States and divided councils, the Federals are plainly unequal to the task of conquering a united foe. In the North, too, political differences are becoming more marked. The Democratic party is raising its head, and demanding mediation with a view to restore the Union as it was, or let the South go free; the Republicans are preparing a “No Surrender” manifesto: the Border State representatives have plucked up courage definitely to refuse, by a majority, President Lincoln's emancipation scheme; and public opinion generally is ripening in favour of pacific separation.

## GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S RETREAT.

As the details of the succession of sanguinary battles in the neighbourhood of Richmond come to hand, a far correcter judgment of the practical issue in which they resulted than was conveyed to the British public by the telegrams from New York has become possible. On the whole, if we mistake not, the terrible facts which were crowded into the week terminating the month of

June and introducing that of July, scarcely justify the shout of triumph with which several of our journals hailed the complete defeat of the North. M'Clellan's army, no doubt, has had a narrow escape from total and irremediable destruction—its losses have been enormous—its aggressive attitude has been exchanged for one of defence—and its immediate object, the capture of Richmond, has been indefinitely postponed. But, although a thinned, it is still an unbroken army—it has successfully achieved an indispensable but most hazardous manœuvre—it has extricated itself from an imminent danger—and, having withstood the shock of the concentrated force of the Confederates, it rests for awhile in an improved and secure position.

It is impossible, as yet, to assign the reasons which prevailed on General M'Clellan to post his army as he did before Richmond. An extended line and an insecure base were sure to present temptations to the enemy. Statements are beginning to find their way into the public prints that his original plan differed from that which he found himself compelled to pursue, and that the necessity which dictated the alteration was thrust upon him not by the military foe in front of him, but by the more relentless political foe in his rear. Be this as it may, the generalship displayed by M'Clellan in recovering a tenable position warrants the suspicion that his earlier and untenable one was not due to his own choice, or was made untenable by deliberate neglect. It seems probable that the commander was to have been sacrificed to the politician, and that selfish ambition at Washington studied how it might best thwart military designs before Richmond. M'Clellan has avenged himself on Mr. Secretary Stanton by saving himself and his army from total defeat. The system of “divided commands,” and the refusal of reinforcements again and again called for, have cost the “Army of the Potomac” twenty thousand men, and have tested and established the military qualities of its commander.

The Confederate generals saw their chance, and wisely resolved to make the best of it. Swiftly and secretly they massed together a force more than double that in front of them. Their purpose was divined just in time to baffle it. It became necessary, in order to escape the avalanche which was about to descend upon him, for M'Clellan to shift the base of his army, and to transport his immense amount of *matériel*, by a flank movement, and along a single road intersected by several cross roads leading direct to Richmond, from White House to James River. It was the only way of escape left open to him. Had he missed it, the Confederates had strength enough to force him back upon the peninsula towards Yorktown, and crush him in a *cul-de-sac*. He had no sooner heard of the junction of “Stonewall” Jackson with General Lee, than he commenced his preparations for retreat. Charging Porter and M'Call, with 30,000 men, to hold Lee and Jackson in check on the other side of the Chickahominy, in order to mask his real movement, he employed the interval allowed him by the two days' fight in despatching his siege-train, his reserve artillery, and four thousand waggons, on a forced march of twenty miles across the White Oak Swamp to James River, and by a series of masterly operations, but not without incessant fighting and great loss, he wheeled round his whole line in face of twice his own force, and finally took up his position beyond reach of immediate danger. He is now as well posted for an attack on Richmond as before—he is protected on both flanks by a fleet of gunboats—his communications with the North are open and unassailable—and his men are camped upon a much more healthy spot. The avalanche crushed part of his force—but missed the main body of the army and all its stores.

Such, in few words, seems to have been the issue of seven days' successive and terrible engagements. It would be childish to pretend that M'Clellan has not suffered most severely—but it is equally puerile to claim for the Confederates the realisation of their design. They grievously bruised the army of the Potomac, but did not destroy it. Their own loss was confessedly great—quite as great, probably, as that of the Federals. They gained a series of battles, as their superior numbers enabled them to do—but their foe eluded them. They seriously wounded, but eventually lost, their prey. They can claim to have been victors—but their victories are comparatively barren. They gathered up their whole force for a desperate blow—but it has not felled their antagonist. M'Clellan's turn is yet to come. Burnside has already joined him with 15,000 men. Buell is said to be on his way through Cumberland Gap with 60,000 more. From all quarters, no doubt, reinforcements will be rapidly draughted. The army of the Potomac will become stronger than it ever has been since it quitted its original lines on that river, and Richmond, spared for awhile, may yet be found to be not beyond the reach of the Northern arm.



We fear there is little hope just now of any immediate termination of the struggle. The North are not likely to accept mediation until they have wiped out the stain of their recent disaster. Three months, however, of inaction, difficulty in obtaining the number of men they require, sinking credit, heavy taxation, and rapidly increasing debt, may combine with a deepening conviction that their enterprise is a hopeless one, to bring them round to a more tractable temper. By this time, it may be supposed, the idea of re-establishing the Union has faded away from the minds of the intelligent and reflecting classes, and can have but little hold upon even the politicians at Washington. Richmond may, indeed, be taken—but the South will not thereby be subjugated. And as the military passion shows signs of exhaustion, the bitterness of war will begin to be mingled with its glory. No country—not even America with its youthful and gigantic energies—can long stand up under such a drain of life and treasure as that to which she is now exposed. No free institutions can sustain themselves amid such a universal hubbub of warlike frenzy as has prevailed in the North and South throughout the last twelve months. The reaction is already setting in—the enthusiasm is subsiding—the braggart spirit is giving place to quieter thoughts and convictions. The restless and dangerous elements of American population are being rapidly consumed by insatiable war, and a month or two devoid of excitement may produce changes in the public mind for which we dare not confidently look. We would fain believe that the contest will be at an end before winter is come and gone. We trust it may be brought to a close without foreign interposition. There are enough probabilities in favour of such an issue as may serve to keep alive hope. But, at present, we can do little more than lament an evil which no earthly power can overrule or restrain. Our brightest expectations come from looking upward. Man's wickedness does not exhaust God's mercy. He who has suffered thus far may see fit to utter His command, "Peace! be still!" That He may do so ere long must be the fervent prayer of everyone who cares for humanity, freedom, morality and religion.

#### POACHERS AND POLICEMEN.

THE Lords have sent down to the Commons two Bills, and the Commons are likely to send them up to the Crown, which almost make us doubt in what epoch we are living. One of these Bills is for the prevention of night poaching. The other enlarges the powers of the police in boroughs and counties. Both are exceedingly arbitrary in spirit, and threaten in practice serious dangers to personal liberty. The object of the former, as indicated by its title, is the better preservation of game. The country gentlemen, to whom hares and pheasants are as sacred as the cat and the ibis were to the ancient Egyptians—but sacred for the pleasure of slaughtering them, not for the preservation of their lives as types of the vital principle—are not content with maintaining county gaols out of the county rates, chiefly for the imprisonment of poachers, neither are they content to maintain at their own expense gangs of armed watchers and keepers. They insist that the protection of game shall be considered a part of the duty of the rural police, and that any one suspected of having unlawfully possessed himself of a wild bird or animal shall be forthwith arrested by the constable who forms the suspicion. This particular proposition they were unable to carry through the House of Commons. But the Bill itself obtained a majority for the second reading against the efforts of Sir George Grey and Mr. Henley. The Home Secretary said of it that "a measure containing greater violations of law he had never seen." Mr. Henley declared, with honest vehemence, that it would tend to increase the offence, which had actually diminished of late years, except in one particular county. There are two sorts of poaching. There is the very common and venial offence of snaring a hare or knocking over a bird, without trespassing upon enclosed land; and there is the more serious act of joining a gang in the invasion of a preserve, and carrying off as much booty as may sell for a considerable sum. The gamekeeper is generally a match for the former class of offenders, and sometimes, we fear, the poacher is snared as well as his prey. But even armed watchmen are shy of encountering at night half-a-dozen men who may become desperate at the chance of detection, and prefer the chance of a bloody fray to the certainty of severe punishment. This is the sort of work which it is proposed to throw upon the rural police. The utility of that body has been found to consist, hitherto, in its being able to give its undivided attention to the repression of crime. The mem-

bers of the force are sometimes not seen for weeks together in the districts over which they watch. A man may live in the country several years and scarcely know the uniform of the local constabulary. But it is known where he may be found when wanted, and he generally proves "active and intelligent" enough to discover the plunderers of an orchard or a pigsty. Such a rare occurrence as a highway robbery or a burglary with violence startles the whole countryside, and every one keeps a look-out for suspicious strangers. Poaching, on the other hand, commands such general sympathy that the rural policeman who has to get a warrant against every suspected poacher will have a very uncomfortable life. Yet this is the modified form of the proposed enactment. And in the Borough and County Police Bill, it is actually provided that any person found in the streets or highways, within certain hours, unable to give a good account of himself, may be apprehended on suspicion of having committed, or intending to commit, some unlawful act. There is not a town in the kingdom where the attempt to exercise such monstrous authority would not prove utterly futile. But in most parts, what would happen we may judge from the fact that two Aldershot policemen arrested, the other morning, a colonel who was walking himself into good marching order.

We don't apprehend that either measure will pass without being pruned of its most noxious clauses. But if both bills were thrown out, we should feel a sense of humiliation that they had ever been introduced. The latter of the two may be only a symptom of that intermeddling disposition which characterises all administrative departments—the Great Unpaid amongst them. But the Night Poaching Bill is a sign of positive retrogression. Fifteen years ago, it seemed as if we were in a fair way to get rid of the Game Law. Mr. Bright's committee was an inquisition that would hardly be survived. Upon the evidence of unimpeachable witnesses, it was shown that game-preserving produced in the rural districts more pauperism, vice, and crime, than any other single cause. The estate on which game was strictly preserved stood out before the country as an estate whose owner sacrificed to his own pleasure the bread and the self-respect of his poorer neighbours—devouring by mere vermin the food of men, and tempting the peasant to forget that, though property may neglect its duties, the law will enforce its rights. Public opinion seemed to have condemned the Game Laws to follow the Corn Laws. Now we have an attempt to surround, with all the securities of fixed, tangible property, animals and birds that differ only in size from rats and mice, sparrows and swallows. Suppose fashion should elevate these into the rank of game,—suppose the Acclimatisation Society, that gave a dinner the other day, should succeed in creating a taste for soups and stews of which vermin are the base,—the Game Laws will require an extension of their area, but no addition to their logical authority. Those laws proceed upon an assumption which cannot for a moment be sustained by facts. The man who feeds hares or pheasants, whether for his own table or for the market, has a right to be protected in their possession, so long as they continue within the enclosure of his property. But it is in their nature to roam, and it is not within his skill to identify them. They are wild just because they are not domestic—and not being domestic, they cannot be distinguished from others of their kind. Common sense has long since recognised the distinction—yet now we have legislators rising up to insist upon additional protection to creatures that have no individuality. And that at a time when tens of thousands of our most industrious fellow-countrymen are prostrated in helpless destitution, sinking under the burden of a calamity that is neither more nor less than famine. Our cotton operatives are in want of bread—and our country gentlemen make laws for the better prevention of poaching.

#### OUR NEW WAR.

A BARE fortnight has elapsed since the Palmerstonian war in China was listlessly and in a craven spirit accepted by the House of Commons at the hands of its Dictator, and already we have to record engagements, slaughter, the publication of bulletins, the promotions of officers, and—disasters. Worst of all, the *Times*, from which column upon column might be quoted of solemn warnings against the injustice and peril of interfering further in the domestic affairs of China, has eagerly rushed forward to defend the policy of its patron, and hoodwink the public with a perverted version of the recent engagements. Yesterday, the leading journal, after drawing an awful picture of the condition of Lancashire with its 140,000 paupers, followed with an article de-

fending the re-capture of Ningpo, and of the cities on the Yang-tse, by our forces, from the "horde of assassins and plunderers," who, as its own columns have recorded, have allowed our trade on the latter river to go on and increase, and maintained order and commercial intercourse at Ningpo up to the time of its seizure. New troubles, and more taxes, loom in the distance for our people, the poor cotton-workers included, solely because the House of Commons is too abject to resist its Dictator.

"Disastrous news has arrived from the north of China that the allies had retired on Shanghai, and that imports were unsaleable." The rebels have driven back the allies from the positions captured by them in the actions detailed in Friday's *Gazette*, "with serious loss," of which Sir Charles Wood, of course, knows nothing, though the Ministerial *Globe* vouches for its authenticity. Let Englishmen mark well the significance of this news. It means an indefinite and costly war over a vast extent of territory, thickly peopled and without any regular government. The Indian Secretary does not know that a demand has been made for 8,000 troops to reinforce our forces in China. But he will soon find that 8,000 men will not suffice for the wicked war into which Lord Palmerston has plunged us. No circumstances could be less favourable for carrying on a campaign than those which obtain in China. To capture and occupy Canton, to strike at the heart of the empire when we were at war with the Tartar dynasty, was comparatively easy, because these enterprises were definite in their aim. But in the present case we have provoked hostilities with a fanatical and barbarous horde who if we take Nankin can retreat into the interior and carry on a guerilla war with us and of extermination against their countrymen over more than a thousand miles of territory, who can stop all our trade, cut off our troops in detail, and without difficulty recruit their ranks from an overflowing and disorganised population.

If anything could aggravate our position in China it would be the fact that the operations against the Taipings are being carried on in conjunction with, if not at the instigation of, France. Our ally has little commerce to be injured in China, and enters upon this war avowedly in the interests of the Catholic faith—to take revenge upon the Taipings for their hostility to image-worship, and to open a more effectual field for Romish missionaries. We profess no such objects. Protection to our commerce, and "moral support to the Imperial Government to defend itself against revolution," is Lord Palmerston's programme. Thus the allies are pursuing separate objects, which cannot fail to give rise to complications and differences, serious in proportion to the magnitude of the war. The French have nothing to lose; we, everything. It is obvious, too, that we shall have to bear the brunt of this unprovoked and inglorious war. The Emperor Napoleon, with the demand for retrenchment at home, and the claims of the expedition to Mexico, can ill afford to be sending more troops or ships to China. We must fain consent, therefore, to be the catspaw to subserve his policy in China.

And who are they for whose benefit—no, not benefit—but on whose behalf the blood and treasure of Englishmen are to be wasted? Time was when Lord Palmerston delighted to paint the Chinese and their rulers in the blackest colours, and to expatiate on the cold-blooded cruelty of the Tartar mandarins, the atrocities of Yeh, and the tortures inflicted by the Imperialists upon Englishmen at Peking. Now they are all his *protégés*. But the following extract from a letter written by an English soldier, and published in a newspaper printed in China, will show the kind of people we are aiding and abetting. We quote the horrible description, which refers to a very recent affair on the Yang-tse, with great reluctance. We have withheld it for a week; but it is time that all false delicacy as to the horrible war into which we have rushed should be thrown aside:—

I went with the crowd to see the execution of the Taiping prisoners that had been given up for execution into the hands of the mandarins by the English and French authorities; or, what is the same thing, they took no measures to prevent the ruthless butchery of those they lent their aid to capture; when, horror of horrors! how am I to describe the dreadful scene, or will it ever leave my memory? Among those wretches were young and old, of both sexes, and of all ages and sizes, from the infant recently born to the man of eighty, tottering on his staff; from the *enciente* woman to the young maiden from ten to eighteen. The latter were pushed out by the guards among the crowd of ruffians assembled, and were taken into sheds and by-places and *debauched*, and again dragged back by the hair of the head to the Chinese guards, to await their turn for execution. Some of them had fainted, and were pulled along the ground to the executioners, who threw them on their backs, tore off their clothes, and ripped them from the lower part of the abdomen to the breasts, which were cut off, and dashed with a curse in their faces. The bowels, as a matter of course, gushed out; but the cut was made in such a way, and so skilfully, and with such expertness, that the intestine was seldom



injured. After a little time in this state of excessive torture, the executioner thrust his hand into the chest and tore out the reeking heart, his victim looking him in the face all the while. A young female, apparently about eight months pregnant, who never uttered a groan or sigh at all the previous cruelties she had endured from the surrounding mob, had her infant cut out of her womb, and held up in her sight by one of its little hands, bleeding and quivering; when at the sight she gave one heartrending, piercing scream that would have awakened pity in a tiger, and after it had been in that state dashed on her breast, she, with a last superhuman effort, released her arms from those holding her down, and clasped her infant to her bleeding heart, and died holding it there with such force that they could not be separated, and were thus thrown together on the pile of other carcasses. Another young woman among the prisoners, awaiting her turn to be disembowelled, with a fine boy of ten months old crouching and jumping in her arms, had him suddenly snatched away from her, and flung to the executioner, who plunged the ruthless knife into his tender breast before his mother's eyes. Infants but recently born were torn from their mother's breasts, and disembowelled before their faces. Young strong men were disembowelled, mutilated, and the parts cut off thrust into their own mouths, or flung among the admiring and laughing crowd of Chinamen. But no more: I can write no more of these scenes; I can now only regret for ever that I looked on the dreadful sight. I am no longer fit to be a soldier. I have been in many battles during the last twenty years, and in the thickest of the fight in most of them, where a rage and thirst for carnage is dreadful to reflect on afterwards, but nothing heretofore that I have seen or heard of, or even read of, could be compared to the dreadful cruelty of the disembowelling execution. Poor F—, who came with me to see the execution, fell down in a fainting fit, and was in that state carried away, and is now a raving maniac from the effects the dreadful sight had on him. May God forgive England for the part she is taking in this war, and may the sin of the enormities she has assisted in perpetrating on the defenceless woman and innocent and helpless child be removed from her doom!

Such is the way our troops give "a moral support" to the Imperial Government. Can any man honestly believe that our intervention will be a benefit to the four hundred millions of China? Is it not certain that we shall make "confusion worse confounded," and be the means of carrying bloodshed and anarchy into districts hitherto comparatively peaceable? We are beginning in China as we began in India, and soon, unless public opinion interpose, we shall be unable to draw back. There is no instance on record of a superior race doing what we are preparing to do for the Chinese without proceeding from protection to conquest. And while this is being planned, or rather jokingly taken up by a Minister, careless of the consequences, on behalf of a "vigorous and spirited policy," Parliament indolently acquiesces, and the public is silent. Why are we to become the defenders of those who mutilated and then killed our countrymen, to bring ruin upon our commerce in China, to swell our enormous expenditure year by year, though trade is depressed and our operatives starving, and to be to the hapless Celestials a worse visitation than pestilence or famine? The only reason is that Lord Palmerston so wills it, and England bows submission.

#### ADVICE GRATIS.

To the numerous definitions of the human species with which philosophy has favoured the world we beg to suggest an additional one, quite as characteristic as any we have heard—"Man is an advice-giving animal." There, reader! can you find anything more exact or more exhaustive? Everybody gives advice with a liberality that never fails. We begin giving it as soon as we can talk—we do not cease to give it till we can talk no longer. We often give it before it is asked for—and we go on giving it even when we get no thanks. We offer it in obvious cases where it is superfluous, and in difficult cases where it is common-place or inapplicable. We thrust it upon our enemies—we insinuate it into the bosom of our friends. There is no door over which the pithy advertisement that heads these observations may not suitably be placed—"Advice gratis."

And yet the demand by no means corresponds with the supply. The market price of the article, or, in other words, what it will fetch, is seldom remunerative, although every one hastens to dispose of whatever stock he may have in hand. What we give with so much freedom is seldom received but with marked hesitation. People who are ever ready to take advice are so few—are in such a ridiculous minority—that they are everywhere laughed at for their weakness. It is a curious instance of the seemingly inexplicable and contradictory elements which enter into the composition of human character, that each should hold at the cheapest rate when tendered to him by another that which he never tenders to another but as a thing of some value. How shall we resolve the apparent mystery? Into self-esteem? It is an easy solution, but scarcely

satisfactory, inasmuch as persons who, in all other respects, appear to be deficient in self-esteem, are not thereby rendered indisposed to volunteer advice, in a mild, deprecatory, self-denying sort of way.

We suspect that the phenomenon is an incident of position rather than of disposition. Each of us is necessarily to himself the centre from which all observation is made, and it requires a vast amount of schooling and reflection to correct the apparent, in any given case, by the actual. The natural conclusion that things are just as we see them is generally strong enough to hold its ground against the true conclusion that what we see is but a single side of things—namely, the side turned towards ourselves. We forget, too, that nothing is really isolated, and that everything is, to a certain extent, modified by its relation to other things. "If I were in your place I would do so and so," is not, as a matter of course, an expression of conceit—only it indicates a defective apprehension and appreciation of all that is implied in the change of position hypothesized. What we mean by it is that, given our antecedent history and experience, our present relations, and our general purpose for the future, we should be inclined to deal with a particular condition in a particular manner. Seen from our point of view the case may be clear enough, and what it would call for from us sufficiently obvious. But "if I were you" supposes that the individual who has used the phrase should abandon his own stand-point and put himself upon that of another. Accordingly, there would be, were the exchange of position practicable, an entirely different train of antecedents, a different set of existing relations, and a different sweep of purpose, to be duly taken into account before suitable action could be intelligently determined on—and it is quite possible that the propriety of what, in our ignorance of all these things, seems unquestionable to our judgment, might wholly disappear when considered in the light which our altered position would cast upon them.

It is not, then, so inexplicable as, at first glance, it seemed to be, that we should, one and all, be prompt and forward to give advice. The truth of the matter is, that, in most cases, the thing to be done seems, from our centre of observation, and with our materials of judgment, so distinct and obvious that not to point it out to the individual whom it concerns requires an unusual exercise of self-restraint. And, perhaps, generally speaking, the advice we tender is to be regarded simply as the positive form in which we describe the duty as seen from our own outlook. We give others the benefit of what we see, chiefly because it is to us so very plain. We are not always pricked thereto by officiousness—still less by conceit. We give our advice under no strong expectation that it will be taken. We hardly claim that it shall be received as evidence of good-nature. We do it without premeditation—almost instinctively. We seem in doing it to be unconsciously obeying a law of our nature, and we shall see presently that, if it be a law, it has its uses. Just now, however, we are only concerned to show that the almost universal aptness to give advice to others is not in itself a tendency to be condemned. The taproot of the tendency, if we may so say, is not evil. It is available, as every other natural desire is, for evil—but, in itself considered, it is neither to be claimed as a virtue, nor denounced as a vice.

But then, the very same considerations which go to explain the general readiness to proffer advice, are equally serviceable in explaining the general backwardness to take it. Because, that which is so conclusive to our minds that we feel irresistibly impelled to utter it to the individual whom it specially concerns, is plain only because seen from our own spot of observation, and that precise spot no other can occupy. The aspect of expediency or obligation, as far as conduct is involved, will vary with the centre from which it is looked at, and judgment will be formed by others out of materials differing in some respects from our own. Our advice, therefore, will never seem to them so well adapted to the circumstances as it is to ourselves. We are sure to include in the view upon which we found it more or less which we alone can see, and to leave out more or less that others see. And even that which is seen in common, will be seen by different individuals in differing proportions, and in relations to surrounding conditions not wholly identical. Hence, our inferences and suggestions, obvious and pertinent as they may seem to us, do not carry with them the same weight to the minds of those to whom we address them—do not hit the case, as presented to their contemplation, so exactly. "If you were in my place you would see the matter as I do," is the natural reply to, "If I were you I would do so and so." It is not at all to be wondered at, therefore, that advice is seldom or never so unhesitatingly

received as it is confidently tendered. The donor and the recipient never deal with precisely the same set of conditions.

Although, however, "advice gratis" is not entitled to claim implicit deference as a reliable guide to conduct, it is not the part of practical wisdom to thrust it aside as rubbish. It may not have the value (indeed it cannot have) attaching to advice solicited upon a full statement of circumstances, but it is not wholly worthless, if a right use be made of it. Underneath the universal promptness to tender it, we should do well to look for some object to account for it—because there is no general law to which human minds are subject the purpose and functions of which may not be discovered, and, when discovered, seen to be good. Our natural tendency is to look at the circumstances which surround us, especially in the relation in which they stand to duty, exclusively from one point of view. Accordingly we have become cognisant of only one side of it, and hardly acknowledge that it has more than one side. Now, we may use the advice which our friends give us so freely as a valuable corrective of our own limitation of vision, and by the aid of it may get a glimpse of other sides discernible only from other positions. It may resemble in its use the refracting power of the atmosphere, and we may accustom ourselves, if we will, to see by its aid a great deal more of what it interests us to see in the shape of object and motive for action than it would be possible for us to do along a single and direct line of sight. We might thus gain, if we may so say, a rounder and better-proportioned view of duty, in which individual angularities and abruptnesses are softened down by social shading.

Let us give an illustration of our meaning, which the reader is at liberty to regard as fact or fiction, as fancy or humour may prompt him. We are acquainted with the internal affairs of a journal the base of which, to use a common phrase of strategy, has, in common with that of all journals of its class, been considerably affected by the entire repeal of the "taxes on knowledge." It was easy to foresee what has proved to be the fact, that the multiplication of the cheap daily press would necessitate some modification of the character of the weeklies—and that the latter, to a considerable extent, would be compelled to substitute comment and reflection for general news and information. A journal is never without a sufficient corps of advisers. The journal we speak of enjoyed this privilege in an eminent degree. It was only in the natural order of things that the advice tendered in consequence of the change to which we have adverted should be various and conflicting. It was urged, on the one hand, that as everybody now-a-days sees a daily paper, the concise statement of news in a weekly was *de trop*, but it was not considered that a class journal, aiming at a definite object, might have a good deal of special information to furnish of which the dailies could take no notice. A change, gradually made in the direction of this advice, modified, however, by the consideration last mentioned, brought advisers of a different stamp. "Give us news, as you used to do—general news and not special only—and drop your 'essays' which have no interest for any one, and curtail your reviews of books which nobody reads." Now, it is not necessary for us to say that the advice was good enough in each instance, were the writer's point of view the only one—but because it could be followed in neither, that did not prove that it was thrown away. Each of the unpaid counsellors threw light upon a set of conditions very apt to be overlooked, and supplied materials for a practical decision in which some attention might be given to all.

Leaving, now, our illustration, we go on to remark that "advice gratis" is neither to be deprecated nor despised. It is never necessary to adopt it—but, in most cases, it brings to light something which is worth being noticed. It tends, at all events, to show how the case looks from other positions. It generally sheds a ray upon some forgotten or likely-to-be-forgotten point. The worst use we can put it to is that of stimulating by it our own impatience. "Listen to everybody" if possible—it is sometimes, we admit, a sore trial—for out of a bushel of chaff you may pick a grain or two of wheat. Even ignorance and folly may be turned to good account by a catholic mind, and may serve a similar purpose to those placards which advertise the fact that there is "No thoroughfare." If a man will but maintain possession of his own purpose and temper, he cannot do a wiser thing than keep his ears open. "In the multitude of counsellors" there is both "wisdom" and "folly"—and which it shall be depends very mainly upon the use we make of them. The hardiest plants will draw some sustenance from every soil—and the manliest mind will extract something worth having from every shade of proffered advice. A



good stomach will assimilate almost any variety of food—a steady judgment will gather some hint from every phase of suggestion. “Swift to hear—slow to speak—slow to wrath”—this is the Scriptural injunction, and it is full of wisdom.

#### DEATH OF THE REV. GEORGE CLAYTON.

We regret to have to record the death, at the advanced age of seventy-nine, of the venerable George Clayton, who was for many years one of the leading ministers of the Dissenting body in the metropolis, and who was connected with a family which has for successive generations taken a leading part in the maintenance of the principles of Nonconformity. Mr. Clayton was born in 1783, at No. 29, Highbury-place, where his venerable father, the Rev. John Clayton, of the Weigh-house Chapel, resided from 1780 until 1819, having taken the house as soon as it was built, the situation being then as now much sought after on account of its great salubrity and nearness to London. The chestnut-tree which the Rev. George Clayton planted when a boy only seven years old still flourishes in all its beauty and noble height, and it was not very long since, when visiting his friend Mr. E. Burkitt, solicitor, the present occupier of the house, that he pointed out with eager pleasure, not only that tree, but the many reminiscences of his early days then still remaining, and spoke in grateful utterances to his wife and sister of the many happy and sacred hours there spent with his brothers the Rev. John and the Rev. William Clayton, when boys. His second brothers and second sisters were also born in the same house. George Clayton was educated at Hoxton Academy, which he left in 1803 to undertake a pastoral charge in the provinces. In a very short time he was invited by the congregation of York-street Chapel, Walworth, to become their minister. He accepted the offer. The chapel filled rapidly, and for a period of fifty-one years he preached to one of the most respectable and intelligent congregations in the neighbourhood of London. Mr. Clayton was always a welcome and a powerful speaker both in the pulpit and on the platform, and was in every respect a finished gentleman. His fortune, which enabled him to exercise his large benevolence to the utmost, contributed not a little to establish and maintain his great influence as a public man. He retired a few years ago from the active duties of the ministry, though he preached occasionally till within a very short period before his death, which took place at Upper Gaines, near Romford, on Monday week. Notwithstanding his advanced years, the marks of decay were chiefly confined to the loss of hearing. His intellect was, we believe, as vigorous as when in the prime of manhood. The late Rev. G. Clayton was the intimate friend of Reed, Burder, and other leading Nonconformist divines who came into public notice in the early part of the present century. Many of our readers will remember how the attempt of Lord Palmerston's Government to carry a delusive measure for taking a religious census in 1860 aroused even Mr. Clayton in his retirement, and that the venerable minister published a letter stating that he would go to prison before he would supply the information demanded by the Government. Happily the bill was ignominiously withdrawn.

#### THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the departed took place yesterday (Tuesday) at Abney-park Cemetery. A preliminary service was held in the Kingsland Congregational Church, at three o'clock, the mortal remains of the deceased having been brought from Great Gaines, near Upminster, by train. The funeral procession from the Eastern Counties Railway Station consisted of a four-horse hearse and plumes and eight mourning-coaches, and the body was followed to the grave by a large number of personal friends, including the Rev. John Clayton, his brother, who was chief mourner, and Mr. Briscoe, M.P. The attendance at the chapel was very large.

The Rev. P. J. TURQUAND, the successor of Mr. Clayton at York-street Chapel, Walworth, gave out the hymn—

Our fathers, where are they,  
With all they called their own?

This was sung, and the Rev. T. W. Aveling then read a portion of the 90th Psalm, the 12th chapter of Daniel, and 2 Cor. 4th chapter, and engaged in prayer.

The Rev. HENRY MADGIN delivered the funeral oration. After a few introductory remarks, he said:—Viewed in itself, the mournful event that has called us together seems only fitted to excite feelings of grief and of woe. We have lost a friend, a father, a guide—one whose long experience and unimpaired intellect, enriched with varied intelligence, and imbued with the spirit of genuine piety, made him a safe and a trusted adviser—one whose Christian courtesy, springing from natural kindness of disposition, sanctified by divine grace, gathered around him the affections of all by whom he was known—one whose course of undeviating consistency through the many years of his ministerial life, commended the Gospel he preached, and honoured the denomination to which he was so firmly attached. But now the place which once knew him knows him no more for ever, and he leaves an afflicted and beloved widow, and a large number of sorrowing friends, to mingle their tears, and to cry, “The fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live for ever?” But, dear brethren, it becomes not Christians either to sorrow as those that have no hope, or to speak of the removal of God's faithful servants apart from the lively hope to which they have been begotten again.

Let us bring the light of the Gospel to throw its lustre on the scene, and the gloominess shall pass away, and a voice from heaven, like that which fell upon the ear of the blessed John in the Isle of Patmos, shall say, “Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may from their labours; and their works do follow them.” It was the power of the Gospel that made the beloved and revered George Clayton what he was. For fifty-one years as the faithful pastor of the Church in York-street, Walworth, he proclaimed its truth, honoured by his God in the abundant usefulness with which his labours were crowned, and held in the highest esteem by his brethren and the churches in all parts of the country, for the graceful urbanity of his manner, the undeviating Christian consistency of his career, and the genuine catholicity by which his spirit was marked. When retired from the active duties of the ministry, the lively interest he exhibited in the welfare of the Independent church at Upminster tended much to promote its prosperity. During the period in which it was destitute of a minister he cheerfully and wisely supplied the want of a pastor, and in its pulpit, where he first proclaimed the Gospel of Jesus Christ, he finished his work on earth by preaching on the first Sabbath of June last from the words in the 106th Psalm, “Remember me, O Lord, with the favour that thou bearest unto thy people: O visit me with thy salvation; that I may see the good of thy chosen, that I may rejoice in the gladness of thy nation, that I may glory with thine inheritance.” During the week of suffering which followed, with his intellect in its full vigour, the Gospel of Jesus Christ sustained his spirit, and his sun went down with all the mild radiance of a summer's eve.

And gave a sure hope at the end of his days  
Of rising in brighter array.

Thus did the life and labours of our departed friend illustrate that lively hope to which the blessed God had begotten him again by the Gospel. Not to mourn the removal of such a man were impossible, but to sorrow as those without hope were wrong—nay it would be to cast a suspicion on the religion of Jesus by implying its inadequacy to meet the wants and woes of poor humanity. The speaker concluded by reviewing some of the practical lessons suggested by the mournful occasion.

A hymn was then sung and the procession reformed.

On arriving at Abney-park Cemetery the coffin was deposited in the family vault near Dr. Watts' statue, and the Rev. T. W. Aveling delivered a brief address, in the course of which he said,—I have thought much of an incident that was this very morning named to me by my venerable friend the brother of the departed. When a lad, I believe about seven years of age, John Wesley, the apostolic minister and man of God, placed his hands on the head of the two brothers, and in memorable words—words that had been uttered thousands of years before, but that came with a divine freshness and power as they were uttered by this man of God,—said, “The angel that redeemed me bless the lads.” Now I ask you, when you remember the long-continued usefulness of the ministerial members of the family whose names you see on this tombstone, has not the prayer of that apostolic man of God been answered, and answered in a most marked and rich manner? The angel that redeemed him did bless the lads—did bless the men—blessed the venerable patriarchs as they became such, and now, as one after another descends into the silent tomb, each one goes with the blessing that rises from quivering lips, the blessings that are poured out by weeping eyes, the blessings of hearts that will long cherish their memories, and that will desire, as God will help them, to follow those who through faith and patience, inherit the promises.

The burial service was read and a concluding prayer offered by the Rev. P. J. Turquand, and the mournful proceedings then terminated.

Funeral sermons, we understand, are to be preached on Sunday next in York-street Chapel, Walworth, in the morning by the Rev. John Stoughton; and in the evening by the Rev. P. J. Turquand.

#### ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

The annual examination of the orphan children in the above institution was held on Tuesday, July 1, under the presidency of Thomas Spalding, Esq., of Hendon, and before a large company of friends who had assembled together on the interesting occasion. The examination was conducted by the Rev. Martin Reed, LL.D., the Rev. T. W. Aveling (the hon. sec.), and Mr. Saunders, of the Borough-road School. The boys exhibited some admirable specimens of writing and drawing, and acquitted themselves well in reading, spelling, history, geography, mental arithmetic, and Scripture facts and doctrines, and in singing several pieces of music. The girls went through a similar examination, and with the most satisfactory result; while the specimens of needlework which were exhibited proved that one of the qualifications for domestic usefulness had been carefully sought after. Perhaps the most interesting part of the proceedings was in the infant school-room, where the children under seven years of age afforded most remarkable proof of the care and attention bestowed upon them, answering questions on Scripture history and other subjects so as to surprise the visitors. Great credit is due to all the masters and mistresses for their painstaking labours. The healthy and happy appearance of the orphans in this establishment was the theme of universal remark, and their bright, intelligent countenances

gave promise that the advantages of this “home” were not thrown away upon its inmates.

The friends, numbering more than a hundred persons, together with some of the old scholars, male and female, who on these annual gatherings revisit the Asylum in increasing numbers, dined together in the large hall of the institution. The children sang two verses of the National Anthem after the Chairman had given the health of the Queen, who is the patron of the charity, and one of the boys recited Tennyson's beautiful lines on the late Prince Consort, while two little chubby fellows, both under seven years of age, gave between them a dialogue on true greatness. Affecting allusions were made to the founder of the asylum, the Rev. Dr. Reed, whose last thoughts and utterances were in connexion with this his favourite charity. During the course of the afternoon a deputation of the boys presented to the chairman (Dr. Reed's son-in-law) and his lady a large portrait of the founder, in a gilt frame, surrounded by beautifully executed mottoes, with copies of the several devices of the Royal Hospital, the Asylum for Idiots, and that for the Fatherless. This specimen of exquisite penmanship was by one of the elder boys, who displayed a remarkable skill in this department of school duties. Two prizes were given for the best writing, and two for the exhibition of amiability of disposition, the recipients being chosen by the children themselves. Several speeches were made by visitors, by Mr. Saunders, the examiner, who, for three years past, has rendered valuable service to the institution, which he designated not so much an asylum as “a home,” and by the officers and members of the Board, all of whom urged upon the friends present the necessity and importance of vigorous efforts to sustain an institution so eminently deserving of public sympathy and help. A hundred and ninety children are now under the fostering care of this charity, whose principal difficulty arises from the heavy pressure of the debt, still large, which was incurred in the erection of the building. Towards the removal of this burden the Chairman, who has already contributed most liberally, kindly promised for himself and lady 100 guineas.

#### DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the cotton-manufacturing districts took place on Saturday, at Bridgewater House, St. James's, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of the distress in those districts. There were present about fifty gentlemen, most of whose names appear below.

The Earl of DERBY, who presided, said he thought that the time had come for some general steps, first on account of the approaching close of the session, after which so many now in London would be dispersed; and secondly, from the increasing urgency of the reports of distress:—

It is (he continued) desirable that those who are connected by property with the districts that are more immediately affected should take a prominent part in the matter, and should put themselves at the head of a subscription, in order to show that they are not unmindful of the duties which devolve upon them by reason of their connexion with property in those districts, and that by the liberality of their own subscriptions they may afford the best encouragement to subscriptions from the public at large. (Hear, hear.) Looking at the reports of the Poor-law Commissioners, I have been somewhat surprised to find that the local poor-rates are not so large as might, under the circumstances, have been expected. At the same time, those who study these reports will find that, although the local rates do not exceed 5s. to 6s. in the pound—that is, 2s. 6d. to 3s. in the six months—yet that comparative lowness of the poor-rate, in proportion to the extent of distress, has been accompanied by an amount of sacrifice on the part of the labouring classes which it is most painful to observe, and which cannot possibly continue. (Hear, hear.) For example, at Preston alone, which is not the largest manufacturing town, it is stated that the withdrawals in excess of the average from the savings-bank, has been no less than 17,000*l.*, and several other towns exhibit a similar excess of withdrawals of money saved. That fact indicates a great amount of suffering on the part of a class who have not yet become pauperised, and I should wish distinctly to state to this meeting, and to have it generally understood, that certainly my own object in proposing, and I hope your object in sanctioning, the raising of a general subscription, is not the relief of paupers, but to relieve by private charity those persons who are still struggling to maintain their independence, and to prevent them from being added to the list of paupers. (Hear.) Indirectly, of course, that will tend to relieve the ratepayers, but it will be in a manner that separates the recipient of the charity from the habitual pauper—which will not interfere with the feeling of self-respect which has been so meritoriously manifested, and which will enable a large proportion of those who are ratepayers, and who are themselves upon the verge of suffering, to keep their heads above water—(Hear, hear.)—to maintain the position they have hitherto held, and which they are still desirous of maintaining. (Hear, hear.) I hope, therefore, that we shall not be influenced by any question of how high or how low the public rates for the poor have been in different towns, but that we shall consider, from general information, and from the reports of the Poor-law Inspectors, what is the amount of distress among those who have not yet become paupers, and our object in raising funds should be, I think, to enable such persons to maintain their position, and to keep themselves off from the pauper list, to be placed upon which men in their station consider—and I think justly—a great degradation. I hope the object we have in view will be cordially approved and liberally supported by those whom I now see around me. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel WILSON PATTEN, M.P., after recapitulating the circumstances under which the meeting had



been summoned, read a return which he had obtained from the Poor-law Board, of the state of pauperism in Lancashire. The figures showed a gradual, but a terribly steady advance. At Ashton, the number of persons receiving relief was, in November, 1,944; January, 3,204; April, 5,541; and July, 9,957. At Blackburn there were 3,377 in November, and 11,343 in July. At Preston they had risen during the same period from 4,143 to 12,209; and at Manchester, from 6,845 to 14,547. From these and other figures it might be safely assumed that pauperism was now increasing in the cotton districts at the rate of from 1,000 to 1,500 a week. Under these circumstances he thought the time had come for the most energetic efforts to be made. The Lord Mayor, with his usual benevolence, had already opened a subscription, and had recently received, amongst other sums, no less than 5,000*l.* from the East Indies. The gallant Colonel then moved a resolution affirming the urgency of the present call, and the special responsibility of the owners of property in these districts, and appointing a committee "to receive subscriptions, to be transferred to such general association for the relief of distress as they may think fit." He explained that it was not intended to confine relief to Lancashire.

The Hon. A. EGERTON, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The members named on the committee were the High Sheriff of Lancashire, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Sefton, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Sir Robert Grant, Mr. Croft, the Mayor of Manchester, and the Marquis of Westminster.

Sir J. K. SHUTTLEWORTH suggested that the gentry who were officially connected with the boards of guardians should attend to the distribution of the money as well as of the relief given under the Poor-law. The subscription of a large amount of money was only half their duty, which might only tend to demoralise the districts to which it was applied. He hoped, therefore, that the local committees would be composed to a great extent of the gentry, which would inspire confidence in the distribution of the fund.

After some remarks by Mr. CARDWELL, M.P., the Mayor of Manchester said he thought a subscription throughout the country would be totally inadequate to the distress which would exist in the winter, and he suggested that representations should be made to the Government to grant rates in aid.

The Earl of DERBY thought that they should steer clear for the present of any suggestions to Parliament. The public purse was the last resource, but if it should come to that, those connected with property would be placed in the best position for asking such assistance if they could show that they had not abandoned their duty, and had acted liberally in relieving the distress. He thought it should be optional for any gentleman to pay up his subscriptions at once, or to make his contribution extend over the next few months. That would be probably convenient to the subscribers and advantageous to the general fund itself.

A vote of thanks, proposed by the Marquis of WESTMINSTER, was given to the noble earl, who in return thanked the Earl of Ellesmere for the use of the room in which the meeting had been held.

The following subscriptions were announced at the close of the meeting:—The Earl of Derby, 1,000*l.*; the Earl of Ellesmere, 1,000*l.*; Captain Egerton, R.N., 100*l.*; Lord Egerton of Tatton, 1,000*l.* (500*l.* of it to Manchester); the Earl Ducie, 100*l.*; the Marquis of Westminster, 1,000*l.*; Mr. A. Egerton, M.P., 100*l.*; Mr. C. Turner, M.P., 100*l.*; Col. Wilson Patten, M.P., 300*l.*; Sir J. Scarlett, 100*l.*; Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, 300*l.*; Mr. W. J. Legh, M.P., 300*l.*; Mr. T. Bazley, M.P., 500*l.*; Lord Skelmersdale, 100*l.*; Hon. E. Stanley, M.P., 100*l.*; Sir T. Hesketh, M.P., 150*l.*; Mr. H. Woods, M.P., 250*l.* (half to Wigan); Mr. W. P. Thornhill, M.P., 500*l.*; Marquis of Hartington, M.P., 500*l.*; the Earl of Crawford, 500*l.*; Major Edwards, M.P., 100*l.*; Captain Edwards, 100*l.*; Mr. G. C. Legh, M.P., 250*l.*; Sir R. Gerard, 500*l.*; Mr. W. Forster, M.P., 200*l.*; Captain Gray, M.P., 100*l.*; Rev. W. Thursby, 100*l.*; Mr. Garnett, M.P., 500*l.*; Sir J. D. Fitzgerald, 50*l.*; Mr. R. Walsley, 50*l.*; Mr. Gregson, M.P., 100*l.*; Mr. T. B. Crosse, 500*l.*; Mr. J. J. Blackburne, 50*l.*. These, with some smaller subscriptions, make a total of 10,000*l.*

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth was requested to act as secretary, and the Earl of Ellesmere as treasurer, to the fund.

At a great cotton meeting at Avenham, near Preston, Mr. Langley showed that of the 4,000,000 bales which formed the crop of 1861, only 1,500,000 would be available. In 1862 only one-fourth of the ordinary area had been planted. This would be so in 1863. Thus, we had, 1,500,000, or thirty weeks' supply, from the 1861 crop; 400,000, or eighty weeks' supply, from 1862; and the same from 1863, to look forward to, or forty-six weeks' supply up to October, 1864—to cover 113 weeks. This statement caused a very deep and painful sensation.

The London Relief Committee had received up to Friday last 15,785*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, of which 11,050*l.* had been remitted to the distressed districts for distribution by the local relief committees. Though a central committee has been formed at Manchester, the London committee have come to the conclusion that the circumstance of there being a double organisation in London and Manchester, instead of diminishing, was rather more calculated to augment the public bounty.

It is now stated that the Bishop of London contemplates issuing a pastoral letter in favour of a

general collection in his diocese, and that, in the event of no satisfactory news arriving from America, giving any hope of the speedy termination of the civil war, the Archbishop of Canterbury will issue an address to the whole of the bishops, calling upon them to make a request to their clergy for a simultaneous appeal throughout the country in favour of the distressed operatives in the manufacturing districts.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have passed a series of resolutions in regard to the supply of cotton from India. They urge the adoption of various Government measures.

The Manchester operatives have held a meeting to denounce the "labour test" in the administration of relief.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Arabia, *via* Boston and Roche's Point.)

NEW YORK, July 9.

General Burnside's army is moving from Newbern in the direction of Richmond.

The Federals are evacuating Yorktown.

The Confederates are reported to be falling back to Richmond.

Captain Wilkes has been appointed to the command of the James River flotilla.

Two Confederate gunboats and one ram are reported in Mobile Bay. Ten thousand Confederates are below Mobile, on the Shell-road. The inhabitants are sanguine that the city could not be taken. General Bragg is reported to be at Lupello, with 40,000 Confederates.

The New York press continue to urge upon the Government more rapid and more extensive war preparations of every description, by land and sea.

The Mayor of New York has issued a proclamation saying that the country demands the services of all loyal persons, not only to put down the rebellion, but also to repel with becoming spirit the first approach of foreign intervention, obscurely threatened, which cannot be admitted without national disgrace.

The *New York Times* urges that in case of foreign intervention Southern negro regiments should be raised.

The Tariff Bill, which has been reported to the Senate, raises the duty on all spirits, except brandy, to 50*c.* per gallon. The duty on iron is also increased.

Letters from Nassau say that the captain of the British steamer *Greyhound* has seized the Confederate steamer *Oviato*. The cause of this proceeding is not stated.

(By Telegraph to Halifax.)

NEW YORK, July 10.

Since the 4th General McClellan has advanced seven miles up the James River. A reconnoitering party found the Confederate pickets one mile from the Federal outposts. It is supposed that another battle is close at hand. The Federals are throwing up breastworks at Hampton, two miles from Fortress Monroe.

The reported Federal evacuation of Yorktown was untrue.

It is privately reported that the Federal General Buell has arrived at Wheeling, Virginia, with 50,000 men from General Halleck's army.

Congress has adopted a resolution asking the Government for all the correspondence with General McClellan.

The press continue unanimous in their cry for superseding Secretary Stanton, and continue to urge the people to arms. Recruiting is, however, not very rapid, and a general public impression prevails that resort will be had to drafting. The city of New York is to raise four new regiments.

A bill has been introduced into Congress empowering the President to fix the time of service for militia when called out, and to organise them like the volunteer forces. An amendment was also offered that there shall be no exemption from military duty under the militia laws of the United States on account of colour or lineage, but that whenever the militia shall be called into service all able-bodied persons shall be called to the defence of the country. The President shall have full power to organise the militia into battalions, brigades, and divisions, according to their nationality, race, or colour, as he may deem best for the public interest.

The *New York Herald*, discussing foreign intervention, says that if America is forcibly broken up by foreign interference, the loss of American Bonds, amounting to six or eight million dollars, due to English capitalists, is inevitable. If the Republic is divided it is no longer the United States, and the question is, which half of it will be responsible to foreign countries for the common debt.

General Burnside has arrived at Fort Monroe. His army has joined General McClellan at Harrison's Landing.

A Federal transport, conveying supplies up the James River, was fired into by the Confederate batteries below Harrison's Landing, on the opposite side of the river. She was obliged to run ashore to escape being sunk. On the same side of the river the Confederates have constructed batteries between Harrison's Landing and the Chickahominy River. The batteries are not of a heavy character.

Confederate Stock in Richmond rose from 93 to 97, as the result of the late battles.

The *Richmond Examiner* says that Mr. Slidell had written lately that he expected the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France.

President Lincoln has gone to visit the Potomac army in its new position on James River. He had an interview with General Burnside at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Lincoln's visit is said to be caused by important official despatches received in Washington from McClellan's command. The nature of the despatches has not transpired.

The Federal Congress is expected to adjourn before the end of the week, for want of a quorum.

Since the late battles the *Richmond Examiner* urges the filling up of the Southern armies, and preparing for the contest as long as the Federals may choose to urge it, and to let the preparations be as energetic as possible.

The Senate has passed the Naval Appropriation Bill, giving authority to purchase property to construct a new navy yard at Philadelphia, and for the extension of Charlestown, Massachusetts, navy yard. The Senate has also passed a bill to establish a new grade of admirals and commodores in the Federal navy; also a bill authorising the President to make arrangements with foreign Governments, especially with Denmark, for the colonisation of captured negroes. A bill has been introduced into the Senate to declare another punishment for the crime of treason; also a bill to employ negroes in military service, and declaring for ever free the mothers, wives, and children of such negroes.

The *New York World* attributes the return to Europe of the French Princes to the fact that they would object to fight against Frenchmen, and thinks that the unexpected aspect that the French military affairs have assumed render an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England next to certain.

An important proclamation is shortly expected to be issued by President Lincoln, defining the future policy of the Administration in the present crisis.

An important debate occurred in Congress on the question of employing negroes in military service. Several senators opposed the bill. Mr. Sherman said, "The time had arrived when Federal military officers should be compelled to take into service all loyal men to suppress the rebellion. He favoured giving power to the President to call into service all the slaves of the rebels. Mr. Sherman said he would organise an army of the negroes, and desolate every Southern State rather than that the Union should be destroyed. He contended that the Federals could not war against savages unless they became in part savages themselves. Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, was in favour of the bill. He admitted that there was not at present in his own State the readiness to enlist as formerly, and thought that the reason of this was that the people felt the war must be conducted on different principles than hitherto. The people dreaded being employed in swampy unhealthy places, and to erect entrenchments, when such work could be done by negroes. Unless negroes are employed for this, men will hesitate to come forward and expose themselves to that kind of life. He strenuously urged the employment of negroes in war as perfectly legitimate and advantageous. He thought the Government made a great error in deceiving people by calling a defeat a great strategic movement, and giving false names to things under the impression that it will not do to let people know the truth. Tell people the truth and resort to no artifice. People are intelligent, let them know what is required and they will respond. Mr. Rice said the time had come when the Federals must acknowledge the Southern Confederacy or speedily put down the rebellion; therefore he would not hesitate to use all means. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was for fighting the battle to a successful issue, and for drafting if necessary, but said that a rose-and-water war must cease, and that it was better to tell people the truth, and not to deceive them. It would seem as if an organised system of lying had been established. He thought the censorship of the press had been a great disadvantage. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, was in favour of the slaves working in trenches, but strongly opposed arming the slaves, and said, "The Border States would resist to the death the plan to arm the slaves." Mr. Rice, referring to the remark of Mr. Davis, said that strangers would think Mr. Davis was an emissary defending the rebel government. The debate then terminated.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* says:—"The fifty-fifth Regiment, known as the Gardes Lafayette, has been so decimated before Richmond that scarcely fifty men are fit for service."

A large public meeting is to be held in New York next week to pass national resolutions.

The New York Chamber of Commerce will prepare an address to the American people.

The Great Eastern was intercepted off Cape Race on the 8th, and the City of New York on the 10th. The Hibernia and Europa have arrived out.

### THE GREAT BATTLES ON THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Both the American and English papers have published full details on this subject. The *Daily News* correspondent in his letter of July 7th gives a connected account "from the best and most reliable sources at command," of the sanguinary engagements:—

The first day—that is, Thursday, the 27th of June—the strife was carried on chiefly by the artillery on both sides, and the fierce onslaught was made the next day (Friday, 28th). At this time it is estimated that the Federals composing the right wing were a little short of 30,000, while the attacking party brought into action over 50,000. After many ineffectual attempts to break the Federal line, the rebels, by hurling an immense body on one point, succeeded, and then General Porter, who had the command, ordered his force to withdraw. This was the critical moment. The dash of the rebels on the



Federal batteries of the right and centre was the most effective movement of the whole fight. In this they took eighteen guns, but the approaching darkness, and the determination of the Federals to dispute the ground inch by inch, caused a cessation, and General Porter ably conducted his troops across the Chickahominy. On Saturday night and the following day he marched slowly, with all his force and baggage train, across a narrow place on White Oak Swamp, and took the road towards Carter's Station, on James River. By this movement General Porter outwitted his foe, and the latter was compelled to repair the bridges before he could cross the Chickahominy. In the meantime, if it had been the design of General McClellan to make a concentrated movement upon Richmond from the South side, he was compelled to give it up, for such was the position of forces that it was necessary for him to fall back on the James River, and secure the protection of the gunboats. It was in the attack on this retreat that the severest fighting took place. To protect the baggage train it was necessary for the Federals to hold a position in its rear. For this purpose Sedgwick's and Smith's divisions fell back, and took a stand in the woods north and east of a large field, where all their artillery, with the exception of two field-pieces, were masked. All these pointed down the road which they took, and by which the enemy must approach them. The rebel skirmishers, seeing only the two glistening fieldpieces, reported accordingly to the officers, who ordered up a large body. As the rebels advanced, there was a discharge of the two cannon, and then all was silent. Encouraged by this they started at double-quick to seize the prize. Ere they reached the guns, twelve Federal cannon opened with grape and canister, and 10,000 muskets joined in. The rebels were surprised. After a few frantic efforts they broke in confusion, and fled, in spite of the utmost efforts of their officers. Next came the movement on the rear under charge of Heintzelman. Whilst this brave and skilful officer covered the rear, Keyes led the advance. This was on Monday. The enemy, after trying ineffectually, by throwing shells among the baggage-waggons, to put them into confusion, made an attack on the right and left flank, but was repulsed after severe fighting. But the brunt of the battle was in the rear. Heintzelman was on the road nearest James River; to cut him off from this base was the great thing. Early, therefore, on Monday afternoon the enemy brought up solid masses of artillery and infantry, hurled them now on the right, then on the left, and then on the centre of Heintzelman's division. Though his ranks were terribly thinned, he held his ground until six o'clock. Then M'Call, with his troops already wearied and weakened by preceding fights, was ordered up in aid of the Federals. The rebels were not idle. Fresh troops from Richmond also poured in. Now the struggle became fiercest. With great impetuosity the rebels charged upon their enemy's batteries, and at this time captured Randall's battery, and took a large number of prisoners. It was in this charge that M'Call is supposed to have been wounded, and Reynolds taken prisoner. Now came the turning point of the day. While the Federal line swayed and trembled at the repeated charges of fresh troops, Sedgwick, Hooker, and Kearney came to the rescue. They rallied with one concentrated effort for a desperate charge. The masses of the enemy were borne down before it, and were sent flying over the field. Twelve pieces of artillery, an entire brigade of three regiments and several officers of note, were captured. The enemy had rushed to the attack flushed with success—he retired broken and discomfited. But the severest fight of all was on Tuesday. Then the flank movement was to a great extent accomplished, and the Federal army could give its undivided attention to its foe. The battle began at five o'clock in the morning, and continued until nine o'clock at night. It was on this day that the superiority of the Federal artillery is described as being very manifest. The enemy came up to the attack three and four deep, with the same disregard of life; and if the meagre accounts which have reached us up to this time are trustworthy, great havoc was made in their ranks. Twenty-four guns are reported as among the spoils of victory which at night remained in Federal hands. On the 5th of July the fight was feebly renewed, and it is doubtful whether anything more than skirmishes will take place, at least for a short time to come. . . . The retreat was conducted with indisputable skill and success. Nothing but the discipline of the Federal army, and the manner in which the men were handled, saved it from annihilation. The soldiers fought under great disadvantage. They were outnumbered, were on a retreat, and obliged to guard their long trains, were exhausted by continued labour, deprived of sleep, and short of food; yet with all these drawbacks (with the exception of the attack on the right wing), they not only maintained their ground, but even repulsed the enemy. If the accounts which have reached us can be relied on, had they met the enemy on equal terms, they would have been driven to the wall.

This outline is substantially confirmed by the special correspondent of the *Morning Star*, who was present at the retreat, and who writes on the 7th inst. from Fortress Monroe, almost prostrated by intermittent neuralgia. He says he had suspicions, and recorded them in June, that the Confederate army was being greatly swollen—trains were hourly arriving at Richmond, and ere long the enemy immensely outnumbered the Federals. All this McClellan knew, but the War Department refused to listen to his warnings. But his preparations were made more than a week prior to the battle of the 26th ult. Meanwhile a balloon reconnaissance established the fact of the entire country between the Chickahominy and Richmond being covered with redoubts and breastworks. The Confederates were, after all, outgeneralled:—

It appears to have been their intention to crush our right wing across the Chickahominy by overwhelming numbers, to seize our depot of stores at White House, and to compel us to retreat down the peninsula towards Yorktown; had they supposed McClellan designed establishing a new base of operations on the James River, they could equally well have prevented us, but the Federal commander outgeneralled them, and has put his army in an infinitely better position by his march across the peninsula. It appears most strange to me that the rebel generals could ignore such a design on his part, especially as they had prepared to oppose his march in

that direction at the period of the evacuation of Yorktown. In crossing the bridge over White Oak Swamp creek, we found rifle-pits, breastworks, and redoubts commanding all the approaches towards the James River, and the physical characteristics of the country thereabouts are such that five thousand men would have ensured the destruction of our army. It was to my own knowledge a main part of McClellan's plan to engage Lee and Jackson with Fitz John Porter's command, and while the battle of Thursday and Friday week was progressing he quietly moved a whole division through White Oak Swamp and secured the roads and bridges—not an enemy's soldier showing himself until Saturday. But while I was made aware on Thursday, the 26th ult., that McClellan intended fighting the battle at Gaines' Farm in order to mask his movement towards the James River, yet nobody had any idea of the overwhelming force of the rebels and the loss we should have to undergo on that and the following day. We held them in check—in fact, drove them back, on Thursday with 30,000 men (Porter and M'All's commands), but during the night they increased their numbers, according to their own accounts, to nearly 80,000 men, while our entire force never reached 43,000. The Richmond papers do not claim the two days' battle as a victory, but admit that we retreated across the Chickahominy, carrying all our artillery and stores with us, with the exception of a few guns and waggons here and there which got stuck fast in the mud. Porter being safely across, McClellan forthwith commenced swinging his line round towards the James, Heintzelman's corps d'armée forming the left wing hitherto, being the pivot, as it were, and finally becoming the right of the line. The bridges on the Chickahominy were rapidly destroyed, and the fords held by reliable troops, and before the enemy had the slightest intimation of the intention, the advance of the army was already in sight of the James River. McClellan beat them by eight hours only. That time was sufficient to secure his siege train, reserve artillery, and 4,000 waggons, on a forced march of twenty long and weary miles; but he never could have effected this without first deceiving a large portion of the enemy beyond the Chickahominy, and thus preventing their engaging in the pursuit.

The correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, himself present at the scenes he describes, gives some vivid descriptions. The two most furious battles of the series appear to have been fought on Friday, the 28th, and on Monday, the 30th of June. Friday's battle was fought at a place called Gaines's hill,—a mill. He thus depicts the panic which followed a very desperate fight, after the Federals were overpowered by numbers:—

A motley mob started pell-mell for the bridges. They were overtaken by many just from the woods, and it seemed as if Bull Run were to be repeated. As the infantry betook themselves from the point of attack, some twenty guns, fortunately posted in the morning for such an emergency, and which had not yet made a sign, opened a terrific fire of canister at short range. The enemy recoiled. The bridge of Lodi was not half so terrible. Until night set in, until the valley of the Chickahominy was canopied with sulphur, until their ammunition was exhausted—and many of them went upon the field with over 200 rounds—did those guns hold the raging enemy at bay. Meanwhile, the panic extended. Scores of gallant officers endeavoured to rally and reform the stragglers, but in vain; while many officers forgot the pride of their shoulderstraps, and the honour of their manhood, and herded with sneaks and cowards. Oh, that I had known the names of these officers I saw, the brave and the cowardly, that here, now, I might reward and punish, by directing upon each individual the respect or the contempt of a whole people! That scene was not one to be forgotten. Scores of riderless, terrified horses dashing in every direction; thick-flying bullets singing by, admonishing of danger; every minute a man struck down; waggons and ambulances and cannon blockading the way; wounded men limping, and groaning, and bleeding amid the throng; officers and civilians, denouncing, and reasoning, and entreating, and being insensibly borne along with the mass; the sublime cannonading; the clouds of battle-smoke, and the sun just disappearing, large and blood-red—I cannot picture it, but I see it, and always shall. Amongst those most earnest in withstanding the frightened host was ex-governor Wood, of Illinois, a large, handsome old man, with a flowing white beard and the voice of a Stentor. I should not have been astonished had those poor bewildered men taken him for some old patriarch risen from the dead and calling to them; had one risen from the dead they would not have heeded him. I thought, too, of the old Regicide who left his concealment to head the simple Puritan villagers against the savages, and then vanished as quickly, leaving his appearance as the tradition of a heavenly visitant. About this time a new battery and two fresh regiments of Meagher's brigade were brought up, headed by that officer. The mob parted, and they passed rapidly through, cheering as they went. The answering cheers were sickly. I do not wish to be harsh with these men. Many of them had fought and marched all the previous day and night. The day was excessively hot. The men were exhausted. I do not think they left the field with an average of two cartridges to the man. If there was a single regiment that did not go into the battle with spirit and maintain it with credit, I do not know it. Besides, he must be a brave and a strong man who whips three of equal training. This much in extenuation. Add to it the statement of several generals, that men never fought better. Still, I cannot refrain from expressing the one thought that possessed me at the time—the fact that 10,000 men were in full retreat.

The rout at last became general, in spite of the exertions of the Prince de Joinville, General Butterfield, and others, to turn the tide. Several officers actually discharged their revolvers at their own soldiers to prevent the rout. But all was in vain.

On Saturday, the 28th ult., the baggage trains of the army—there were miles of them—were started through the dense forest called "White Oak Swamp," and the army continued its retreat, harassed at every step by the fire of the relentless enemy.

Sunday morning came (says another correspondent who witnessed what he describes), and soon brought

with it a strange stampede of hundreds of mule teams with their waggons attached. The terror that impelled the mass into frantic motion was electric from one end of the line to the other. At the same instant, and with the square front of a cavalry brigade, these obstinate animals, coupled by sixes, charged forward, scattering drivers, soldiers, and officers. The thunder of the waggons and the cries of the teamsters, misunderstood by the soldiers in advance, shook the nerves of the timid, and in a moment there arose the demoralising cry, "The rebels are coming." Here, too, the officers were among the first to run, and the correspondent indignantly adds that "if he knew the names of any of them he would certainly publish them." And how did the Confederates behave? "Mark me, Northern friends," says the same eye-witness, "the rebels fight with a desperate courage. They go with orderly joy upon the muzzles of our guns. Neither French nor British infantry ever charged field batteries with steadier fury."

The last battle of which a detailed account has been received was on Monday, June 30. It is described as the most terrific of the series, and to have cost the Confederates 4,000 men in killed and wounded.

The *Tribune* correspondent concludes his letter on the 1st July:—

That the enemy's loss of the last week more than exceeds our own, is as nearly certain as anything can be of which there is no direct proof. He has lost fewer by capture than we, but his killed and wounded must fully balance the account. By fighting the enemy in chosen positions, where the artillery could play havoc with all who should attempt to approach, we piled his dead in winrows. Our superiority in artillery has saved the army from utter annihilation. And yet the most tenacious struggles have been over these very guns. The enemy never fails to attempt their capture—evidently having a wholesome sense of their value. Yesterday the gunboats participated to the extent of silencing a rebel battery they had succeeded in getting into play upon our baggage trains. The salvation of this decimated, exhausted, and depressed army is a question of supplies and reinforcements, immediate and heavy. If these weary thousands could but get twenty-four hours' rest, their safety would be assured, but if left alone, any cessation of attack and repulse until the final catastrophe will not be permitted.

The newspapers are occupied in counting the losses in the recent battles. It is stated that the Confederates acknowledge to a loss of 30,000 men. The *New York Times* states the Federal loss at 25,000. From the statements of Confederate prisoners, it appears that the flower of Beauregard's army was removed from Corinth to Richmond previous to the evacuation of the former place, and it is estimated that the Confederate forces at Richmond do not number less than 200,000 men. The story of the death of General "Stonewall" Jackson is distinctly denied.

The *New York Evening Post* says:—

There is good reason to believe that, notwithstanding the valour shown by our troops in that terrible series of conflicts, and the extent to which they dealt death among the enemy till he was finally beaten back, the list of our losses, when at last made up, will be far greater than has generally been supposed. There is almost equal reason to believe that, for the sake of strengthening the army which sat down before Richmond, the city of Washington was stripped of the troops which a wise forecast deemed necessary to its safety.

The despatches from Richmond to Memphis, dated July 1 and 2, were very jubilant. They claimed that the rebels captured 12,000 prisoners, eight generals, and all of McClellan's siege-guns, and supplies enough for the rebel army for three months. But the last reports were much softened.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Friday afternoon a great sensation was created by the publication, in a third edition of the *Times*, of a telegram, dated "Baltimore, July 5," from its agent at Cork, alleged to have been received by the Glasgow steamer, to the effect that the Federal army was in full retreat upon Fortress Monroe, and had been so surrounded by the Confederates that McClellan had offered to capitulate. General Lee, who is spoken of as the Confederate Commander-in-Chief, had, however, refused anything but unconditional surrender. The whole story is a monstrous fabrication, involved in mystery.

The Senate had passed the Treasury Note and Tariff Bills. Congress was expected to adjourn for want of a quorum.

Recent advices show that the inevitable effect of the large issues of irredeemable Government paper was making itself felt in a striking manner. The exchange had risen to 128½, with great excitement, and the premium on gold to 16½ per cent. Silver commanded 8 per cent. premium. Public securities had not risen in anything like equal proportion.

General Heintzelman, Sumner, Keys, and Fitz-John Porter were nominated for promotion to be Brigadier-Generals in the regular service, and Major-Generals of volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field.

#### FRANCE.

The Princess Clothilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, gave birth to a son on Friday last, assisted only by a midwife. Both are reported to be doing well. The Princess nurses the child herself. The young heir of Prince Napoleon has received the names Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report from General Lorencez, from which it appears that he was stationed at Orizaba, and that he had taken up a defensive position. The Mexican General, Zaragoza, was posted between Cumbres and Tecamacuat, with 10,000 men, and it was expected that he would attack the French. General Lorencez had, indeed, been warned that the assault would be made on the day



following that on which he wrote his despatch (June 11), and every preparation for defence had been made. Entrenchments had been thrown up at Orizaba, and similar works had also been constructed at Cordova. The communication between Orizaba and Vera Cruz was being kept open by the troops of Marquez.

The *Presse* states that the number of men forming the French expeditionary corps to Mexico will be carried up to 30,000. Admiral Jurien de la Gravière and General Forey will embark for Mexico in the beginning of August.

The trials for conspiracy against the Government which have been proceeding for some days back before the Tribunal of Correctional Police at Paris, have been brought to a close. The Tribunal gave judgment on Saturday. Of the fifty-four persons accused thirty-eight are found guilty, and sixteen are acquitted. The sentences range from three years to lesser periods of imprisonment.

#### ITALY.

General Sonnaz has been appointed Italian Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. Petersburg.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th, General Durando announced the official recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Prussia. On the 20th, General Durando, in reply to a question of Signor Petrucci, stated amidst much applause the condition of the foreign relations of the country. He said:—

The basis of my policy is the alliance with France. I renew the energetic protest of the Administration against the speech delivered by Garibaldi. Allied with France, the Government will never act contrary to the interests of Italy. Our relations with England are of a very cordial nature, and I repudiate the eventuality of a war with that country. The documents relative to the recognition of the Italian kingdom by Russia and Prussia have all been laid upon the table, from which it will be seen that no conditions were imposed. The Government of the King hopes that the other German Powers will follow the example of Prussia.

The Minister further declared the existence of friendly relations with Belgium, Switzerland, and the other Powers; he mentioned the difference with Spain, and added a few words respecting Montenegro and Servia. Relative to the question of Venice, General Durando stated that some projects had been entertained during the past year of the purchase of Venetia which had not arrived at any result. He hoped, finally, that the settlement of the Roman question would not be long delayed.

A popular demonstration took place at Venice on receipt of the news of the recognition of Italy by Russia. The authorities were uneasy at the attitude of the population.

#### ROME.

According to a correspondent of the *Temps* at Rome, the Pope is about to issue a doctrinal bull, which will condemn in detail all the errors of the human mind, and will trace a line of demarcation between the Catholic dogmas and human presumption. The Pope has been earnestly engaged upon this document for some time. He has already consulted the bishops upon the propositions which the bull is to contain; and in three months, when the prelates will have replied, the Holy See will make it known what we ought to believe, and what we ought to abjure. The same correspondent states that the demonstration organised by the Abbé Passaglia is exciting alarm. Twelve thousand Italian priests have declared in favour of the abolition of the temporal power. The congregation of the bishops and regulars has resolved that circulars should be addressed to the bishops, enjoining them to compel the withdrawal of signatures under pain of interdiction in case of refusal.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Minister of Finance submitted the Budget for 1863 to the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th. The requirements for the military service are estimated at 20,000,000 florins, being a reduction on previous demands. The total expenditure for 1863 is stated at 362,500,000 florins, and the income at 304,300,000 florins. The Ministry proposes to cover the deficit thus arising by the receipts from the lottery of 1860, and by an increase in the taxes.

#### DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden is at present on a visit to the King of Denmark. A grand festival, in honour of the occasion, was given in Copenhagen on Saturday. The guilds, the students, and the various associations of the town, marched in procession in the evening to the Castle, and on their arrival the two Scandinavian kings made their appearance, hand in hand, on the balcony, amid immense demonstrations of popular enthusiasm. Early in the day both Sovereigns attended a banquet given by the Corporation at the Exchange.

#### PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has formally received the Envoy of the King of Italy, Signor de Launay.

#### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Grand Duke Constantine has inaugurated his government of Poland by undoing some of the silly and ignoble acts of his predecessors. Several women who had been banished from Warsaw for what are vaguely termed hostile demonstrations have been permitted to return to their homes.

The following telegram from Cracow, of the 19th inst., appears in the *Presse*:—"The administrative separation of the Kingdom of Poland from the Russian Empire has been decided on. A Russian Custom-house will be established at Kowno, and a

Polish Douane at Kribartz; the Grand Duchy of Lithuania will not form part of Poland. The determination of restoring to Poland its administrative independence is attributed to the Emperor, and the Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed to carry out the plan. The declaration of a general amnesty is expected at Warsaw."

#### SPAIN.

The *Journal des Débats* says that Spain is now likely to recognise the Kingdom of Italy, an event which will leave Austria isolated in Europe. The project of recognition has, it is reported, been favourably received in the Cabinet Council.

#### CHINA.

Friday's *Gazette* contains copies of despatches received at the War Office from Brigadier-General Staveley, C.B., commanding her Majesty's troops in China, reporting the capture of Tseppoo, Kading, Tsingpoo, and Najow, with list of casualties. The *Gazette* also publishes a long list of military promotions and appointments, consequent upon these operations. It is stated that it had been arranged between Sir James Hope, Brigadier-General Staveley, and the French Admiral Protêt that, "after the proposed operations have been brought to a successful conclusion, it is intended to retain at Shanghai 500 French infantry, and of English, a half battery of artillery, 250 European and 350 native infantry." Despatches have also been received at the Admiralty from Sir James Hope relating to the capture of Tsingpoo and Najow, near Shanghai, from the rebels. It was at the taking of the latter place that Admiral Protêt fell at the head of his men. Our loss was but trifling.

We have reason to believe (says the *Globe* of Monday evening) that trustworthy advices have been received, corroborating in the main the private telegram from Hong Kong, which announces that the English and French forces had met with a check from the Chinese rebels, and had been compelled to retire on Shanghai. There are rumours about to the effect that this has been accompanied by serious loss, but of this there is no authentic information. Beyond the fact of a reverse, and a retreat to Shanghai, we have no information.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Two new French dukes are spoken of—namely, MM. Walewski and Persigny.

Serious collisions have taken place between the coolie and creole labourers in Trinidad.

The Rev. W. Meriam, an American missionary at Philippoli, has been murdered by brigands, on his journey from Constantinople.

"Several English Catholic prelates," says the *Monde*, "are staying at Vichy at present, and among them Mgr. Cullen, the venerable Archbishop of Dublin."

Prince Louis of Hesse and the Princess Alice made their entry into Darmstadt on the 12th. The streets and the houses were all decked out with the English and Hessian flags. The royal couple were received at the railway station by the chief magistrate, and proceeded through a double line formed of the different corporations and the pupils of the schools, to the Palace of Prince Charles, where the grand ducal family had assembled.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—Telegrams from Bombay give rise to new hopes of obtaining Indian cotton in quantities large enough to afford real relief to the present famine. In one week 150,000 bales had been shipped at that port, the impetus having been given by the receipt of news of the rise of about one penny per pound in the British markets. Some 390,000 bales from India are already afloat.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Monday the Queen and royal family left Osborne for Windsor. Yesterday evening, the Court left for Balmoral, and is expected to remain there about one month. On her return to England, the Queen will only remain at Windsor for a few days, and will then proceed to Germany, where she will be the guest of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the late Prince Consort, for six weeks. The Queen will return to Windsor about the middle of October for the winter season. Prince Alfred, it is said, will visit Australia during his present voyage.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the official residence of Lord Palmerston, Downing-street.

We (*Court Journal*) have every reason for believing that the chief object of M. Thouvenel's visit to England has been to sound Lord Palmerston on the policy of recognising the Southern States of America.

The Parliamentary session will, it is expected, terminate in the first week in August.

At the close of the session it is stated that the Premier will pay a visit to the Highlands of Scotland, taking up his abode at Tulchan Lodge, near Grantown, as the guest of Mr. Bass, M.P.

Sir W. Cubitt is said to be on the point of beating a retreat from his cares of office, and of recruiting his strength by a tour in Germany.

Miss Nightingale, although very unwell, remains in town, on purpose to be near the War-office officials, with whom she is in constant communication, devoting her time to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the soldiers.

Baron Rothschild has been seriously ill, but is now convalescent.

The Count de Montalembert is staying in Edinburgh, and is about to proceed on a visit to the

Right Hon. Edward Ellice, at Glenquoich, Inverness-shire.

Lord Amberley, Earl Russell's eldest son, made his first appearance in public on Wednesday, when he laid the foundation-stone of the new National Orphan Home on Ham-common in place of his father.

#### Miscellaneous News.

THE FORDINGBRIDGE MURDER.—Gilbert was tried at Winchester on Thursday, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

CORONERSHIP OF WEST MIDDLESEX.—The result of the polling for the coronership of Western Middlesex was officially made known on Wednesday at Brentford. Mr. Bird was declared to have been elected by a majority of 382 votes. The numbers were—for Mr. Bird, 1,143; for Mr. Charsley, 761. Both are lawyers.

DRUNKENNESS.—In the summary proceedings before magistrates in England last year, 82,196 persons were charged with being drunk, or drunk and disorderly; but, large as the number is, it is 7 per cent. less than in 1860, and there was a small decrease in that year also. Juries on coroners' inquests found 199 verdicts last year of death from excessive drinking, but that was nearly 30 per cent. fewer than in 1860. So that bad has been worse.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON MR. PILKINGTON, M.P.—The streets of London have lately been the scene of violent personal outrages. One of the most daring of these occurred early on Wednesday morning, in Waterloo-place, a short distance from the House of Commons. Mr. Pilkington, M.P., was returning home between one and two o'clock, when he was suddenly attacked near the Guards' monument, and having been knocked down, he was robbed of his watch and seriously ill-used. It is hoped his assailants will be captured.

THE MIDDLE LEVEL.—The tides rose so high in the course of last week that they completely submerged the famous dam, the construction of which in the middle level drain excited such interest a few weeks since. For some little time the water accumulated on the flooded land received some additions, but on the dam being heightened by the formation of a clay bank upon it all danger was speedily averted. The water on the "drowned" land is being gradually drained off, and it is now some two feet less than the average height which it had attained before the completion of the dam.

EXECUTION AT LIMERICK.—Thomas Beckham, one of the murderers of the late Mr. Fitzgerald, in the county Limerick, was hung at Limerick on Wednesday. He appears to have behaved in a most extraordinary way on the scaffold. He addressed the crowd, declaring more than once that he did not "turn stag or turncoat against any man;" and that he "never informed or went over." Just before the rope was put round his neck, he stamped his foot, and cried out loudly, "I am Tom Beckham, of the county Limerick." It was stated that among the spectators of his execution were his son and daughter.

OUR RELATIONS WITH WESTERN AFRICA.—A deputation from the African Aid Society had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Thursday, to present memorials praying her Majesty's Government to interfere in behalf of the native Christians and Sierra Leone British subjects captured by the King of Dahomey when he destroyed Ibadagga, near Abeokuta, on the 16th March last; and for preventing, if possible, further atrocities by the King of Dahomey. The memorials were from the African Aid Society, and others in London, which were also signed by members of the committees of the Church, London, and Baptist Missionary Societies; from the Manchester Auxiliary of the African Aid Society, signed by 392 of the most eminent persons in Manchester; from the Birmingham Auxiliary of the African Aid Society; and from the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

THE EXHIBITION.—The following are the returns for last week as compared with 1851:—

	1851.	1862.
Monday (1s.)	59,148	64,353
Tuesday (1s.)	70,041	65,305
Wednesday (1s.)	58,204	57,917
Thursday (1s.)	60,465	62,806
Friday (2s. 6d.)	30,009	28,898
Saturday (5s.)	5,443	24,362

Totals ... 283,400 ... 303,641

The receipts for both weeks from payments at the doors, however, are as nearly as possible equal, there being 30,000 half-crown payments on Friday in 1851, as against 20,000 for the same day last week, while on Saturday there were 15,000 half-crowns against 5,000 five-shillings in 1851. On Monday, the 21st, there were 67,552 visitors, of which 62,850 were by payments and 4,702 by season-tickets. As compared with the same day in 1851 the increase is slight, the numbers on that occasion being 66,767, or only some 1,000 less. Messrs. Mare, of Blackwall, sent 2,000 of the persons in their employ to the Exhibition, paying the expenses of each by boat from Blackwall to Chelsea and back, and not only giving the men the holiday, but making them a present of one day's pay on which to enjoy it. The intention of opening the building on Saturdays for 1s. has been definitively agreed upon, but no reduction of this kind, we believe, will be made till after the Parliamentary session has closed. From May 1st to July 19, the total number of visitors was 2,290,112; for 1851 to the same period, 2,629,128; showing a balance against 1862, of 339,016.



## Literature.

## MODERN SCEPTICISM.\*

The appearance of the "Essays and Reviews" is significant, not because of any new and formidable artillery which they have opened on the outer defences of Christianity, nor merely because of the extraordinary fact that this new attack comes from within the citadel, but still more because of the whole tone and character of the assault. The spirit, the language, and the ostensible design of these writers are widely different from those of the old infidel opponents of Christianity, with whom they have often been too summarily classed. It may be questioned whether the Gospel has gained anything by this change, but it is one that requires to be carefully noted. Some would tell us that it is to be explained solely by the peculiar relation which these writers occupy to the system whose very foundations they are, consciously or unconsciously, undermining; but such a mode of judgment is as uncharitable as it is unwarranted, and betrays, in fact, an utter inability to comprehend the true position of the question. The great controversy as to the authority of Scripture has assumed a new phase, and the more speedily and fully the fact is recognised, the better will it be for the great interests of truth. Essayists and Reviewers are, in fact, only the public exponents of a mode of thinking which is more prevalent than superficial observers are ready to believe. They are eclectics, not destructives; they do not assail Christianity as an imposture, but regard it as an important agency in the spiritual development of humanity. They rebel against the exclusive authority orthodoxy claims for it. They refuse implicit faith in the Scripture record, especially where the miraculous element is found. They desire to get rid of much which, in their view, does not belong to the essence of the Gospel, but withal, they profess reverence for the Bible, and are most solicitous to conserve the spiritual truth it contains.

How far such views are compatible with the ecclesiastical position of the writers we do not here discuss. We cannot, however, believe that the miserable sophistries which have been pleaded in their defence, could ever have availed for a moment, had it not been for the laxity that has long been tolerated on this point within the Church, and for which no party is more responsible than those Evangelical clergy who are the first and loudest in their impeachment of the seven. It is not with the men, but with their opinions, that we have here to do. Legal actions against the individuals may or may not free the Church of England from the great scandal, but they will do nothing to confute their errors, and may serve to strengthen rather than to weaken their hold on the minds of our young and thoughtful men. The great work the friends of Christianity have before them is to deal fairly and thoroughly with the questions that are now so strongly urged. The old weapons that were so effective against the English and French Deists, will do but little service here; it is necessary that others be sought, adapted to our altered position.

We hail, therefore, such a work as that of Mr. Birks. It is calm, thoughtful and devout—breathing the earnestness of a sincere Christian, yet marked by the candour and sobriety of a philosophic thinker. It is popular, without being superficial—decided, but not dogmatic—unflinching in its opposition to error, yet desirous to render full justice to its teacher. It is the work of a Christian scholar and gentleman, and is admirably fitted for a large class of our young men who have neither the leisure nor the disposition to read more elaborate treatises. It would be too much to say that we agree in every point, for in questions of this character there are innumerable shades of opinion, but most of the positions appear to us to be sound, and, in all cases, his views are stated with clearness, and maintained with vigour. Although it makes no pretensions to an exhaustive treatment of the question, yet it is an important contribution to the literature of Christian evidence, and may safely challenge comparison with many works of a more ambitious character.

If we are to believe the advocates of scepticism, the defenders of Christianity are distinguished by their narrowness and bigotry—its assailants by their large-hearted liberality. If there were any foundation for the charge, it need scarcely have been matter of surprise that extraordinary earnestness should be displayed by those who feel the grandeur of the interests at stake, and to whom the success of any assault on the

Gospel would be an unmitigated calamity. The deepest convictions of their intellect and the most sacred affections of their heart are all entwined around it; to believe the one mistaken and the other misplaced would be the most terrible shock they could sustain. It is not wonderful, therefore, that they regard with horror the attacks of scepticism on that which, in their eyes, is clothed in a sanctity which none should dare to violate. If such feelings should ever seduce them into uncharitable denunciation of opponents, unfair representations of their arguments, and harsh judgments of their characters, they forget the teaching of their Master, and show that as yet they have little of the spirit of that religion of which they are such zealous champions. We demur, however, to the verdict so confidently and frequently pronounced by the assailants of the Gospel as to the spirit of its defenders. They brand faith as superstition, mistake zeal for passion, denounce firmness as bigotry, and are never weary of talking about the narrowness of orthodoxy. We are as unable to admit the justice of their charges against their antagonists as to accord to them the merit they claim for themselves. We can find, and not unfrequently, candour and charity associated with the firm maintenance of Christian truth, and we can sometimes detect bitterness in the tone, and supercilious scorn in the spirit, of those by whom it is denied. We deeply regret that Christian advocates should ever compromise themselves and the Gospel by the exhibition of a temper unworthy of the cause they have espoused, but we cannot suffer the fervour of enthusiasm to be condemned as though it were the violence of passion, nor can we admit that the faults are all on one side.

These observations have been suggested by the contrast between the spirit of Mr. Birks and that displayed by Mr. Foxton in his pamphlet on the "Priesthood and the People." The author is well known by his work on "Popular Christianity;" he is a man of considerable ability, and we doubt not sincere and conscientious in his views, but the tract before us is nothing but a rabid and violent attack on the ministers of all churches and all parties. From the Establishment to Dissenting communities—from High Church to Low Church—from Evangelical to "Broad" Church—he passes, rapidly dealing out to all indiscriminately bitter and unsparing censures. That these men are in earnest, preaching the truths they hold most firmly, and doing what they believe the most sacred work in which man can engage, appears to be a conception he has never entertained. We hear enough of their fanaticism, their pedantry, their follies and inconsistencies, but not a word to indicate respect for the sincere convictions and abundant labours by which a large number of the ministers of all sects are distinguished. They are invariably treated as a priesthood concerned only to rivet their chains on the consciences of men, and therefore opposed to free inquiry, and looking on the advances of science and literature with ill-concealed apprehension. In fact, they are described as "rain-doctors," of whom 20,000 are paid by the State.

We have been very much entertained by the picture of Dissent and the Dissenting ministry. It would have instructed us more if the painter had been a more careful student of nature, and had not drawn so largely on his own imagination. His knowledge of Dissenters may be more extensive and intimate than ours—certainly he has observed phenomena which we have not. He is in the habit of meeting "orthodox Dissenters" with shovel hats and other Episcopal appurtenances (we wonder whether the apron is included), down to the shoe-buckle. It may be so, but we certainly are not acquainted with the man who is thus "proud to deck himself in the faded finery of an Apostate Church," or ready "to become the martyr of the Cope, the Alb and the Balmatic." We should like to know whether this is the evidence of that "vulgar hatred of refinement" which is one of the few things we have inherited from the Puritans of the 17th century. The one charge appears to us scarcely consistent with the other. From the latter we care not to vindicate modern Dissent, but we must protest against the slur cast upon our great fathers. It has been the habit to speak of them thus, but men who are not trammelled by party, and who like Mr. Kingsley can take broad and generous views, have exposed the injustice of the impeachment. If this be a sin of Dissent, it is not one that has been inherited from its Puritan ancestry.

Mr. Foxton finds among Dissenters "contempt for the English Universities"—again we say his experience differs from ours. We meet rather a keen appreciation of their advantage and profound respect for the great men by whom they are adorned—the complaints we hear have relation only to the exclusiveness which is their disgrace, the bigotry which has closed them against Dissenters, and the injustice

which appropriates to a favoured sect revenues and honours which are the rightful heritage of all. It is simply contemptible to find Mr. Foxton comparing Dissenters to Gil Blas "when he smelt from outside the savoury odours of the Archbishop's kitchen," and predicting that they will "end (if they have opportunity) in taking 'service in the Archbishop's kitchen.'" Nothing is easier than to bring such charges, but, unless there be some evidence to sustain them, nothing can be more unfair and ungenerous. Now we not only defy their accuser to produce a single shred of proof, but we assert, that the whole course taken by Dissenters has been such as to preclude their ever enjoying the position which they are thus said to covet. The great characteristic of Dissenting opposition to the Establishment has been a resolute opposition to the very principle on which it rests. As to the notion about which our author makes so merry of a contemplated union of the Evangelical section of the clergy with "Orthodox Dissent," it is too absurd to be seriously controverted. "One thing alone" we are told, "prevents the consummation of this holy alliance," "a difficulty in dividing the spoils of the national credulity. Dissent, though she assumes the 'modesty of a bride on the eve of her betrothal,' is yet somewhat unromantically anxious about 'her pin money' and her 'dower.' Her Evangelical bridegroom, though eager for her embraces, ungallantly reminds her of the lowliness of her birth and the splendour of her alliance 'as an excuse for the smallness of the 'settlement,' and the shabbiness of the 'trousseau.'" This is doubtless very sharp writing—the only defect is that it has not even the semblance of truth. Perhaps the sounds of distant strife may not reach "Glyn Gwy"—but certainly to those who have been in the controversies of the last eighteen months, the last thought that would occur is that there was a need of any one to come forward and forbid the banners of an alliance between Evangelical Churchism and Dissent.

Other illustrations of Mr. Foxton's spirit are to be found in his censures of Church parties. We are no admirers of Puseyite principles, but believing that many who adhere to them are conscientious men, we cannot approve the coarse jests and ribaldry with which they are here assailed, and while able to perceive and condemn the inconsistency of the Evangelicals, we can find in them merits which are here entirely ignored. The service of St. Barnabas does not commend itself to our judgment or taste, but to its celebrants it is something better than "melodramatic mummeries." Our MacNeils and Stowells may not rise to the highest style of pulpit eloquence, but their words are the utterances of earnest hearts, and their preaching is not to be sneered down as "clerical stump oratory." It is this apparent inability to believe in the sincerity of Christian teachers that constitute Mr. Foxton's great defect. He has revolted against the "Popular Christianity," therefore every one who still adheres to it is either an impostor or a dupe, a knave or a fool.

Perhaps the most egregious example of his bitterness is his conduct towards the author of the "Eclipse of Faith." We are not much surprised that the prophets of scepticism are not particularly enamoured of one who has dwelt them such heavy blows, but, for their own sakes, we regret they should be betrayed into such unfairness as we find here. Mr. Foxton has a special offence which he appears unable to forget. His "Popular Christianity" was one of the books reviewed in the remarkable article in the *Edinburgh* on "Reason and Faith." Hence this assault. In the text we are told that the "clerisy of Dissent" are "generally time-serving, venal and insincere." The evidence of this is given in a note to which an asterisk directs us. "Mr. Henry Rogers, a 'Brummiagem Dissenter,' is the hack defender of Whig orthodoxy in the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1850 he was employed to 'demolish my Popular Christianity,' which contained the precise doctrines of the 'Essays and Reviews.'" In 1861 the *Edinburgh Review* is "timidly and tentatively defending the very same doctrine." We pass over the paltry sneers of the first sentence—we are not aware that a man incurs any discredit by residing in Birmingham or by being on the staff of the *Edinburgh Review*. But if the insinuation that the same writer had in obedience to his employers defended in 1861 what he denounced in 1850 had the slightest foundation in fact, there would be just ground of impeachment. The attempt to fasten such an imputation on a man of established character and honour it is impossible to reprobate in terms too strong. It is scarcely necessary to say that the articles are from two entirely different hands, and that Mr. Foxton is as much responsible for that of 1861 as the gentleman he so unjustly assails.

We would that all the attacks were as puerile and groundless as those to which we have alluded. We have read with deep sorrow, for

\* *The Bible and Modern Thought.* By Rev. T. R. BIRKS. London: Religious Tract Society.

\* *The Priesthood and the People.* By F. J. FOXTON, B.A. Trübner and Co.



the sake of our common Christianity, those on the Evangelical clergy in relation to Subscription. It is truly said, "The illogical and shortsighted, or else dishonest and equivocating, position assumed by these rose-water reformers is utterly untenable;" and again, "Your Evangelical Liberal is careful to expose those corruptions only which tell against his Puseyite antagonists, and to conceal those that bear witness against himself. At the bed-side of the sick the Evangelical minister either reads the unconditional absolution provided in the office, or he violates a solemn obligation by neglecting it. At the font, he categorically pronounces the 'regeneration' of the baptized, or he mutilates the office he has sworn to administer. There is 'not rain enough in the 'sweet heavens' to wash the stain from his conscience; there are no words in the vocabulary of sophistry and special pleading to reconcile this paltry equivocation with the plainest principles of morality." With such stinging language from the sceptic, echoed in terms quite as strong from the opposite side by Dr. Dollinger, as a champion of Rome, is it wonderful that Dissenters should regard this as a weak point in the defence of their common faith, and in interests higher than those of sect demand that a reproach be wiped away which threatens to make our reformed Protestantism, so far as represented in the National Church, (in the words of Mr. Foxton) "the most monstrous falsehood in modern history"?

In conclusion, we would recommend Mr. Foxton to see if he cannot study his subject from another side. We freely admit that there is much in the ministers of all sects that needs reformation, and we have no objection to a fair exposure of the faults and foibles which detract from their real power for usefulness. We willingly hand over to his satire Dr. Cumming and his prophecies, Mr. Gillson, Dean Close, and their table-turning controversies, and even those learned pundits whose exegetical disputes appear so greatly to amuse him. We have not a word to say on behalf of ecclesiastical authority or priestly prerogative, and desire that ministers of the Gospel should have such weight only as belongs to them from their character, their wisdom, and their learning. But we can assure him that his mode of attack will injure only himself. They have other qualities besides those which he so freely ascribes to them, and until he learns to appreciate these he will achieve but little success in his tilt against the "Priesthood," and will do nothing for the enlightenment or elevation of the "People."

#### BICENTENARY BOOKS.

As we draw nearer to the Bicentenary commemoration, when the subject that has lately so much agitated all religious classes will undoubtedly be discoursed of to congregations of Nonconformists throughout the land, it becomes of deeper importance that we should shake ourselves free from the mere controversy with misrepresenting opponents, which has hitherto greatly contracted the representation of the essential matters of the celebration, and has thrown somewhat into the background the exposition of great principles for the sake of which alone the Bicentenary movement is worthy of earnest men's sympathy, or is capable of religious vindication. Perhaps too much notice has been taken of small and violent men; and some opportunities been lost of giving a broad and rational view of the development of Nonconformity, and Anti-State-Churchism, logically and necessarily, from the fundamental positions of "the Ministers" who led the discussions from the interview with Charles at Breda to the passing of the Act of Uniformity. Nothing can more surely and perfectly assist the comprehension of their principles and aims—however untenable their own place in a State-Church, while holding such principles and devoted to such aims—than the documents prepared by themselves; especially when regarded relatively to the various Acts and public papers belonging to the history of the vain attempt of Bishops and Parliament to "make the free people of England worship God in a strictly uniform fashion." These are now for the first time published in a connected form; and will be the authoritative text-book for the history and the interpretation of the events of 1662.

It is to the "Central United Bartholomew Committee" that we are indebted for the most valuable volume that has been given to this Bicentenary year,—a collection of Documents, complete for all practical purposes, in illustration of the Act of Uniformity.\* These documents "exhibit the relations of the King, the Parliament, the Bishops, and the Presbyterian divines to each other in the discussions which

"preceded and resulted in that measure": and include "the various Acts which were intended to harass and destroy the Nonconformists," so as to "enable the reader to judge of the relentless animosity with which those peaceable and conscientious citizens were persecuted." The collection commences with the Declaration of King Charles II. from Breda; reprints Clarendon's account of the Interview of the Presbyterian Ministers with the King, and Baxter's narrative (from the *Reliquie Baxterianæ*, to which but a few comparatively have access) of the Discourse of the Ministers with Charles in London. Then comes the first Address and Proposals of the Ministers, concerning Church government, the liturgy, and ceremonies; followed by Archbishop Usher's Model of Church Government, which has its special significance to some of the subsequent discussions. When the Act was passed for the restoring of the clergy to benefices from which they had been cast out, certain "Requests" were "verbally presented" to Charles, which are here reprinted from Baxter. One of the documents most needing to be carefully studied, that the spirit and intentions of the Court and Church party may be understood from the very first, is the Bishops' Answer to the first Proposals of the London Ministers who attempted the work of reconciliation. It might have been inferred from that answer, that stringent measures, even to the length of suppressing "unquiet spirits," would alone content the ascendant party. Baxter wrote, and here is reproduced, a Defence of the Proposals made for Agreement in Matters of Religion; but it was held by some of his brethren to be more likely to hinder concord than to produce it; and consequently was not presented, though it is very valuable as a further exposition of the principles on which the Ministers took their stand. Next we come to the King's Declaration concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Petition of the Ministers to the King upon the first draft of that Declaration, with Alterations proposed by them, and a "Humble and grateful acknowledgment," in the form of an Address, from some of the London ministers, who were actually able to believe in his Majesty's "moderation, indulgence, and tender compassion."

The insurrection of the Fifth-Monarchy men afforded a pretext for a new move; and there was issued "A Proclamation prohibiting all unlawful and seditious meetings and conventicles under pretence of religious worship." Although all classes of religionists were forward to declare their innocence of any part with the fanatical rebels, it was managed, as is well known, to act severely by means of the proclamation, especially against Baptists and Quakers, of whom great numbers were thrown into prison.

There are ten documents containing the proceedings of the celebrated "sham conference" at the Savoy; by which it was intended "to amuse the Presbyterians till it was safe to drop the mask." We need not name all these papers. The "Exceptions" of the Ministers form a document of great length. Even sincere disputants might have been frightened at its length; how much more those whose mind was made up, and who knew they had their opponents in their hands. The drawing-up of these "Exceptions" was one of the mistakes of policy made by the Ministers, and gave some scope for the trustful simplicity and imprudence of honest, godly Baxter. From the *Reliquie Baxterianæ* we get the Discussions, after the manner of the schools, between three disputants on each side, concerning the "Sinfulness of the Liturgy" and "Kneeling at the Lord's Supper." Mr. Mountfield, in his very able sketch of the history of the Ejection, has justly said of this dispute:—"There was much logic,—keen, sharp arguing,—for these intellectual duellists were well matched in debating powers; but of course no good result could follow from such an absurd proceeding." However reverent and sympathetic a feeling one may cherish towards Bates, Baxter, and Jacob, one reads with a sad amusement this piece of tongue-fence, in which all the syllogistic passes and defences are made with a mournful mockery of real truth-battle.

And now we come to the Act of Uniformity. We think its text should have been followed by the best possible account of the composition of that infamous Parliament by which it was passed. We are told by our Church opponents that this Act was the expression of the national will; that it is false and base to charge it on the Church, as it was the deliberate legislation of the representatives of the people of England. What that Parliament was, it is necessary to the strength of our position that all should know. Lists and special facts might have been obtained; and even Andrew Marvell's (at least his reputedly) "Flagellum Parliamentarium" might, not unjustifiably, have been included. If so unprejudiced an historic judge as Sir Harris Nicholas believed in its correctness in the main,

there is some ground for making what application of it is possible, to a turning-inside-out of the assumptions of our history-making opponents. It is Mr. Mountfield's language that we prefer to quote in describing that House of Commons:—"It proved itself the blindest, the most bigoted, intolerant, slavish Parliament that ever met in this country. It was elected according to the wishes and influence of the Court; in a word, says Rapin, it was composed by Clarendon, Prime Minister. It is asserted that one hundred of them were in constant pay, receiving large sums from the Exchequer; they were called the Club of Voters, and this Parliament is known as the Pensioned Parliament."

Any one treating fully the progress of the measure for uniformity, and desiring to illustrate the spirit of that measure, will find important hints in the Extracts from the Journals of Parliament, which are here most usefully collected, to the extent of fifty pages. An extract from Cardwell's "History of Conferences" gives a brief account, of unassailable authority, of the Six Hundred Alterations made in the Book of Common Prayer by Convocation, and adopted by Parliament. Then comes the memorable "King's Declaration, of December, 1662"; followed by the "Proceedings in Parliament" consequent thereupon, which end with the counsel to his Majesty, "that it is in no sort advisable that there be any indulgence to such persons who presume to dissent from the Act of Uniformity and religion established." The text of the following Acts then completes the volume:—The Conventicle Act, 1664; The Five Mile Act; The Conventicle Act, 1670; The Test Act; The Toleration Act. It will be seen that this volume has great completeness, and is indispensable and invaluable to the student at first-hand of Nonconformist history. The various documents appear in their original form, with the exception, sanctioned by the example of Wilkin and of Cardwell, of a correction of the punctuation and a modernising of the orthography. We have great pleasure in adding that the United Committee will issue an Historical Introduction to these Documents, which is expected to be ready the first week in August.

We have quoted more than once from Mr. Mountfield's "Two Hundred Years Ago,"\* which has reached, we gladly see, a second edition. It has been noticed in other columns of this journal with hearty appreciation of its ability, fairness, and generous spirit. But we cannot suffer a new issue to pass through our hands, without saying, that such a little work, written not in the interests of Nonconformity or of our Bicentenary commemoration, but of a revision of the Liturgy and a repeal of the Act of Uniformity, is, perhaps, more than most fitted to make a deep impression on the public mind, and to refute the bold and arrogant pretence of certain antagonists who charge us with misreading history and distorting facts. Mr. Mountfield reads and represents as we ourselves do; and his book, remarkable for the fulness, brevity, and distinctness of its narrative, is still more noticeable for its impartial judgment, its fearless truthfulness, and its catholic spirit.

If not strictly a Bicentenary book, it was appropriate that there should be a Bicentenary edition of Mr. Fletcher's well-known and very able work on the History of Independency.† Published in shilling volumes, it may be expected to find a cordial welcome in every Independent family. Its development of first principles of church-government in apostolic times, and of the operation of an early Independency, until the departure of the Church into anti-Christian error, is particularly fitted to assist that moral and ecclesiastical appreciation and use of the facts of 1662, which, as we intimated in our first sentences, we chiefly desire for this Bicentenary year. And on these points all Congregationalists, of whatever sacramental or theological peculiarities, have common ground.

Other works are before us, of which we shall give account in a further and immediate notice.

#### THE QUARTERLIES.

The *British Quarterly* has something to please every taste, and exhibits literary excellence equal to its variety. Those who had the privilege of attending the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, will read with much interest the article on the great composer's life and works. There are also two elaborate papers on the Exhibition—one a general description of the contents, and the other a criticism on the pictures in the English Gallery. In another article, the *British Quarterly* shows that the rigorous uniformity exacted by the Church of England from the time of the Reformation was not the perpetua-

\* *Two Hundred Years Ago*: An account of the Ejection of the Puritans from the Church of England, and the efforts made to restore them. By the Rev. D. MOUNTFIELD, M.A., Incumbent of Oxon, Salop, London: W. Kent and Co.

† *History of the Revival and Progress of Independency in England*. By JOSEPH FLETCHER. Vols. 1 and 2. Bicentenary Edition. London: J. Snow.

\* Documents relating to the Settlement of the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity of 1662. London: W. Kent and Co.



tion of a past usage, but an innovation—a Protestant novelty, and that it came not from the Ecclesiasticism of Rome, but from the Erastianism of St. Stephen's. In a review of the remarkable book of Dr. Dollinger, of Munich, a distinguished Roman Catholic, on "The Church and the Churches," who admits that the temporal power is not absolutely necessary to the Papacy, a very graphic description of the state of parties in the English Church is quoted. The following is the general conclusion of this intelligent Roman Catholic observer:—

"The Church of England declares pure doctrine, the right use of the Sacraments, and the maintenance of discipline, to be the three signs of a true Church. The Church, itself, however, has no fixed doctrine; its formulas contradict each other; and what one part of its servants teach is rejected by the other as a soul-destroying error. It is also dumb and incapable of making known, in any form, its true sentiments, even when it has them. Concerning the proper administration of the Sacraments, there exist within its bosom the same contradictions as with respect to doctrine; and as to discipline, it has lost even the semblance of unity." The other articles are, "The Science of Language," "Peaks and Passes," "France and Italy," and "The Turkish Empire."

The *National* opens with a very charming article on Mendelssohn, discusses at some length the career of Baxter and Owen, in an unprejudiced spirit, with a passing allusion to the Bicentenary Commemoration, and winds up with an impressive sketch of the growth of the Slave power in the United States, showing clearly that it is at the bottom of the secession war.

The *Westminster* breaks a lance with the indiscriminate eulogists of Pitt, and takes a view of the great Commoner's career, substantially the same as has been expressed in these columns. Dr. Davidson's new book is seized upon for a renewed attack on the authenticity of various books and historical statements of the Old Testament. The remaining articles, though exhibiting much research, are not very readable—that on "The Dawn of Animal Life" being scarcely intelligible to any but a scientific mind. "English Rule in India," is able and comprehensive.

The *London Quarterly Review* devotes some forty pages to "The Bicentenary of Nonconformity," which are mainly taken up with extracts from the various publications that have been issued on the subject, with a view to show the historical significance of the event. The Wesleyan organ professes to see little difference between the ejections under Cromwell and under Charles II., and regards the anomalous condition of the Established Church as no concern of Nonconformists. Comprehension is declared to be now impossible—"no sober-minded man entertains the idea"—but "so long as the Established Church refrains from persecuting or annoying her less favoured neighbours, we are not disposed to meddle with her internal arrangements, even though we are told that, as contributors 'to her funds, we have both a legal and a moral right 'to do so.'" These views, we must suppose, reflect the conclusions of the Conference Methodist leaders more nearly than those contained in the last number of the *London Review*, though it is notorious that they are repudiated by a considerable and growing section of the laity connected with that body. A review of the last two volumes of Froude's History of England, and a comprehensive and candid inquiry into the vocation and training of the Christian ministry, which deserves the thoughtful perusal of all interested in the subject, are the remaining noteworthy topics of the new number of the *London Quarterly*.

The *Museum* has interesting articles on the education controversy, and on the method of teaching mythology in schools. Though we often differ from its views, this quarterly discusses educational and social subjects with much ability and intelligence.—In the *Scottish Review*, besides some smartly-written articles on general literature, there is an elaborate statement of the arguments to be urged in support of the Permissive Bill of the National Alliance.—The *Journal of Sacred Literature*, now under the management of Mr. Harris Cowper, is a valuable help to theological students.

## Gleanings.

The fee for registered letters is to be reduced to 4d. on the 1st of August.

Mrs. Vyse (of the Ludgate-hill tragedy) has been removed from Newgate to Bethlehem Hospital.

Mr. Woodward has commenced photographing all the most important drawings in the library of Windsor.

The remittances sent home by emigrants from Ireland to their friends in fourteen years amount to upwards of twelve millions sterling.

Sir Charles Eastlake has just bought Gainsborough's portrait of Mrs. Siddons for the National Gallery, from Major Mair, the husband of Mrs. Siddons' granddaughter, for 1,000 guineas.—*Express*.

Colonel Colt, the inventor of the revolver, died worth about 800,000l. His manufactory at Hartford, United States, employs 1,100 hands, and the wages paid there amount to 10,000l. per month.

A new comet was discovered on the 3rd inst. at Marseilles, by M. Tempel, in the constellation of Cassiopeia. It is rapidly journeying towards the Polar star, and will soon, it is believed, be visible to the naked eye.

BYRON IN BED.—Upon one occasion he found the

poet in bed with his hair *en papillote*, upon which Scrope cried, "Ha! ha! Byron, I have at last caught you acting the part of the Sleeping Beauty." Byron, in a rage, exclaimed, "No, Scrope; the part of a d—d fool, you should have said." "Well, then, anything you please; but you have succeeded admirably in deceiving your friends, for it was my conviction that your hair curled naturally." "Yes, naturally, every night," returned the poet; "but do not, my dear Scrope, let the cat out of the bag, for I am as vain of my curls as a girl of sixteen."—*Gronow's Reminiscences*.

THE PROFITS OF PENNY ICES.—A compensation case was heard a few days ago at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, before Mr. Burchell and a special jury. Messrs. Gatti, who had occupied Hungerford Hall for the sale of ices, coffee, &c., claimed upwards of 13,000l. for giving up their premises for the formation of the Charing-cross Railway. The net profits were stated at 4,000l. a-year. The receipts last year were 9,552l., on which there was a considerable profit. In the present year the receipts up to May were 5,186l., and being the International Exhibition year, they were expected to be considerably beyond the receipts of last year. After a consultation the jury assessed the compensation to be paid by the company to Messrs. Gatti and Morico at 7,750l.

THE EXHIBITION AND THE "GREAT UMBRELLA QUESTION."—We learn from the daily papers, that the question of the liability of Exhibition season-ticket holders to pay for the deposit of their umbrellas, &c., at the entrances to the picture-galleries, has given rise to much discussion. It will be legally decided on August 8th, a summons having been taken out against the Commissioners in the Brompton County Court by a gentleman whose umbrella has been detained for the third time, after having been restored twice without payment; once in consequence of a lawyer's letter, and once on his personal remonstrance at the secretary's office.

THE MOON.—One object, on which I scarcely intended to bestow any attention, has fascinated me greatly—I allude to the moon, in which I see minute details with a hardness and sharpness and reality I have never seen before. My opportunities of scrutiny have, however, been fewer than might have been supposed from my having frequently been engaged in showing this very popular object to many visitors. Yet, notwithstanding that I have thus been able to see more into the moon than ever before—so much so that I believe if a carpet the size of Lincoln's-inn-fields were laid down upon its surface I should be able to tell whether it was round or square, I see nothing more than a repetition of the same volcanic texture, the same cold, crude, silent, and desolate character which smaller telescopes usually exhibit.—*Letter of Mr. William Lassell, F.R.S., to the President of the Royal Society, dated Malta, May 13, 1862.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—REMEDY FOR DEBILITY.—The old and delicate always feel sudden transitions from cold to heat acutely, and powerfully they tell upon them unless fortifying measures be adopted to counteract them. Nothing accomplishes this end so certainly, safely, and speedily, as Holloway's Pills, which begin by strengthening the stomach, regulating the liver, and purifying the blood, and end by working a satisfactory, thorough, and lasting cure. These excellent Pills exercise the most wholesome power over the whole human body, and all its functions of digestion, respiration, and nervous force. Holloway's Pills are the best restorative in cases where climate, over fatigue, or excessive anxiety have lowered the system, and left the body liable to disease, and the mind to melancholy.—[Advertisement.]

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

MACEY.—July 10, at Medway Mill, Maidstone, the wife of Mr. Robert Macey, of a son.  
ROBINSON.—July 19, Mrs. J. J. Robinson, of 136 and 138, High-street, Notting-hill, of a son.  
GILFILLAN.—July 20, at 14, Silver-street, Aberdeen, the wife of the Rev. T. Gilfillan, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

EDIS—AUTON.—July 10, at the Scotch National Church, by the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., Robert William Edis, Esq., of 129, Albany-street, Regent's-park, London, eldest son of Mr. Robert Edis, of Huntington, to Elsie Jane, eldest daughter of James Auton, Esq., of The Lawn, South Lambeth, Surrey, and of 18, Abingdon-street, Westminster.  
PEARCE—HITCHENS.—July 10, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. J. Hiles Hitchens, of Peckham-rye, London, brother of the bride, James Pearce, Esq., of Bristol, to Miss Emily Susan Ball Hitchens.  
GOUGH—CROMWELL.—July 15, at the Independent Chapel, Newent, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. John Cunnick, assisted by the Rev. Thos. Young, the Rev. Thomas Gough, Newent, to Elizabeth, only daughter of R. G. Cromwell, chemist, Newent.  
JACKSON—SEYMOUR.—July 15, at Odiham, by Rev. T. G. Stamper, Francis M. Jackson, Esq., of Bowdon, Lancashire, to Helen, eldest daughter of John Grove Seymour, Esq.  
FRENCH—SNEWIN.—July 16, at Pembury-grove Chapel, Lower Clapton, by the Rev. F. Soden, David, second son of Mr. B. French, of Amhurst-road, West Hackney, to Emma, second daughter of the late Philip Snewin, of Upper Clapton.  
ROGERS—MAY.—July 16, at the Baptist Chapel, Fooks Cray, by the Rev. W. Freeman, John Rogers, of Fooks Cray, to Mary Ann May, fourth daughter of John May, Esq., of Pauls Cray.  
YATES—COOPER.—July 17, at the Independent Chapel, Thirsk, by the Rev. H. Howard, Mr. Henry William Yates, of Bradford, son of the late Mr. Christopher Yates, Liverpool, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Alfred Cooper, solicitor, Bradford.

### DEATHS.

SOPER.—July 14, at Ludlow, aged ten months, Henry, third son of the Rev. R. G. Soper, B.A.  
CLAYTON.—July 14, at Great Gains, Upminster, Essex, the Rev. G. Clayton, aged seventy-nine.  
RIPPON.—July 15, at 50, Shackelwell-green, Peggy, relict of John Bradley Rippon, aged seventy-eight.  
COOK.—July 17, at the residence of his brother, Edward Cook, Esq., The Elms, Clapton, John Cook, Esq., of 2, Turle-road, Tooting-park, N., aged sixty-three.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending Wednesday, July 16.

### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£31,458,445	Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Bullion ..	16,898,445
		Silver Bullion ..	—
	£31,458,445		£31,458,445

### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,558,000	Government Securities ..	£10,953,670
Reserve ..	3,241,820	Other Securities ..	19,892,670
Public Deposits ..	5,223,380	Notes ..	9,100,055
Other Deposits ..	17,063,630	Gold & Silver Coin ..	863,445
Seven Day and other Bills ..	727,019		
	£40,808,835		£40,808,835

July 17, 1862.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 21.

The supply of English wheat on sale this morning is only small, but we have large arrivals from abroad. The weather having improved the last few days has rather checked the demand. We had a slow business in English wheat at barely last Monday's prices, and foreign sold in retail at last week's prices. Flour meets a fair demand at late rates. Beans and peas are fully as dear. In barley there was a fair extent of business doing, and last week's prices were supported. We have a moderate arrival of oats, which meet a firm demand at fully last week's prices. The cargoes off the coast for orders show considerable activity, and the sales are at the rates of last week.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d.

### BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 21.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market, and the demand for it ruled active, at fully last week's prices. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up was moderately extensive as to number for the time of year, but their general quality was by no means prime. The best Scots, shorthorns, and crosses commanded a steady sale, at, in most instances, an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. Otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. A few Scots and crosses realised 3s per 8lbs; but the general figure for beef was 4s 10d per 8lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, comprised 1,900 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 909 various breeds; from Scotland, 189 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 250 oxen and heifers. There was rather a large number of sheep in the pens. Downs and half-breds, however, were comparatively scarce, and in good request, at 2½d per 8lbs advance on last week's rates. Otherwise, the mutton trade ruled inactive, at former terms. The best Downs moved off steadily, at 5s 2d per 8lbs. We were fairly supplied with lambs. Prime breeds were a steady request, at full quotations; otherwise, the lamb trade was in a sluggish state, at late prices. Calves were in extensive supply, and slow request; nevertheless, late quotations were supported. There was only a limited inquiry for pigs, and, in some instances, prices had a drooping tendency.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	2	Prime Southdown	5	0	5	2
Second quality	3	4	3	10	Lambs	5	0	6	4
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	6	Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	Prime small	4	8	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	8	Large hogs	3	10	4	4
Second quality	3	10	4	4	Neatam. porkers	4	4	4	8
Pr. coarse woolled	4	6	4	10					

Suckling calves, 10s to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 29s each.

### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 21.

Fair average supplies of meat were on sale at these markets to-day. Good and prime beef, mutton, lamb, veal, and pork, moved off steadily, at quite previous quotations; otherwise the demand ruled inactive, at the annexed currency.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	10	3	0	Small pork	4	8	4	10
Middling ditto	3	2	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	6	3	10
Prime large do.	3	8	4	0	Middling ditto	4	0	4	4
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4	Prime ditto	4	6	4	8
Large pork	4	0	4	6	Veal	3	8	4	8

Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 4d.

### PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, July 22.

TEA.—There has been a moderate business transacted in this market for all descriptions, and prices generally have been well supported.

SUGAR.—The business transacted in this market has been to a fair extent, and former quotations have been fully supported for British Plantation. In the refined market there has been a fair business doing, at full rates.

COFFEE.—The market has experienced but a moderate inquiry for good and fine descriptions of colonial, and prices have been without material change.

RICE.—There has been a large amount of business recorded for the better qualities of East India, and in some instances prices have been slightly enhanced.

SALT-PETRE.—Business has been to a fair extent in this market, and for the bargains recorded prices have not varied to any material extent.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 21.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,525 firkins butter, and 2,053 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 13,956 casks butter, 1,497 bales and 255 boxes of bacon. The demand for Irish butter during the week is still but moderate, and chiefly confined to the fine-mild brands of Glen aels, &c., on which a decline of 2s per cwt was submitted to, favourite brands sold at 9s on board, and 9½s to 9½s landed. American and all descriptions of foreign declined 2s to 4s per cwt. The bacon market ruled quiet, and the extreme quotations of this day's selling were barely maintained.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 21.—The supply of home-grown potatoes at these markets continues large, but the receipts from foreign ports have further decreased. Good and fine produce has sold freely, at extreme quotations, otherwise the trade has ruled inactive, on former terms. Essex 100s to 140s, Jersey 90s to 120s, Cornish 90s to 115s, and foreign 85s to 105s per ton. Last week's arrivals of foreign potatoes was 561 baskets from Boulogne, 56 from Dunkirk, and 156 from Havre.

WOOL, Monday, July 21.—The market is now somewhat heavily supplied with most kinds of wool. Deep-grown qualities are in fair request, at full prices, but other kinds move off heavily. There are now very few continental orders on hand; nevertheless, the growers are not inclined to force sales on lower terms.

SEEDS, Monday, July 21.—The continuance of favourable



weather causes an improved inquiry for seeds of all descriptions. Red cloverseed is inquired for, and, where sales are made, an advance of 2s per quarter has been obtained for good quality American. White cloverseed is held firmly for full rates. New rapeseed was at market to-day, of fair quality, and sold at about the late values of old.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, July 19.—In flax the dealings have been to an average extent, and prices are 63s for Riga, and 65s for Friesland. The market for hemp is decidedly firmer, and clean St. Petersburg is quoted at 33s to 33s 10s per ton on the spot. Jute is less firm, and sales can only be effected by submitting to a reduction of from 10s to 15s per ton. Coir goods, however, is well maintained.

OIL, Monday, July 21.—Lined oil is very firm, at 42s per cwt on the spot. Rape is less active, and prices are easier. Coconut, olive, and palm oils are steady, at late prices; but fish descriptions meets a slow sale. Turpentine is lower, American spirits are saleable at 110s per cwt. Common American resin 22s to 22s 6d per cwt.

COALS, Monday, July 21.—A general advance on the rates of last day. Hettens 17s 6d, Lambtons 17s, Trimden Hartlepool 17s, Tees 17s, Reepin Grange 16s, Braddys Hettton 16s 6d, Holywell 15s 6d, Tanfield 13s, Hartleys 14s 3d. Fresh arrivals 38, left from last day 2.—Total, 40.

TALLOW, Monday, July 21.—The business doing in our market to-day continues to improve. P.Y.C. is now quoted at 48s 6d to 49s per cwt on the spot; and at 49s 9d for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat is selling at 2s 6d per 8lbs.

### Advertisements.

#### NONCONFORMIST.—BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

1841.—Nos. 1 to 13, both inclusive; 17 to 21, ditto; 25, 26, 28, 36, 38. Index and Title Page.  
1844.—Nos. 157 and 197; March 21, and Nov. 27.  
1845.—Nos. 227 to 230, both inclusive; June 11, 18, 25, and July 2.  
1847.—Nos. 108 and 111; Dec. 1 and 29.  
1848.—Nos. 124, 135, 140; March 29, June 14, July 19.  
1849.—Nos. 176, 177, 178, 186; March 28, April 4 and 11, June 6.  
1851.—No. 274; Feb. 12.  
1855.—No. 521; Oct. 24.

Apply to Mr. B. Hillyard, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire.

#### LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

Manufactured by the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. The Favourite in Families and with Dressmakers.

"This Machine ranks highest on account of elasticity, permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application."—Report of American Institute, New York.

In addition to the ordinary stitch, it will hem (turning its own hem), make a fell seam, gather, quilt (no marking required), tuck, and bind. The same Machine will sew the finest muslin, or the thickest pilot cloth, making a stitch alike on each side of the fabric which cannot be unravelled, and is more durable than hand sewing.

Illustrated Price List Gratis.

73, Bold-street, Liverpool.



#### BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

An essential article of diet, recommended by the most eminent authorities, and adopted by the best families. Prepared by a process to which long experience has given the greatest perfection, and from Maize carefully selected from the choicest crops. It is prepared without fermentation, and is guaranteed to keep sweet for years in any climate.

Its uses are:—Puddings, Custards, Biscuits, Cakes, &c., and for light supper or breakfast, and especially suited to the delicacy of children and invalids: for all the uses of Arrow-root—to the very best of which it is preferred—it is prepared in the usual way.

#### MAPPIN BROTHERS,

Silversmiths, Electro-Silver Platers, Dressing-case Makers, and Cutlers,

222, REGENT STREET, LONDON,

AND

67 & 68, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON BRIDGE,

SUPPLY PURCHASERS DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

ESTABLISHED IN SHEFFIELD, A.D. 1810.

#### MAPPIN BROTHERS' "SUN" TABLE KNIVES.

"None are genuine unless their Corporate and Trade Mark, 'the Sun,' (granted to their father by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, June 26, 1833,) is stamped on the blades; they are of the first quality, with secure ivory handles, and do not come loose in hot water; the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles .....	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
One-and-a-half Dozen Full-Size Cheese Knives, Ivory Handles ..	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers ..	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra Size ditto .....	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers .....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening .....	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service .....	4 14 6	6 18 6	9 16 6

MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

#### LIFE for the CONSUMPTIVE.

One Tablespoonful of the PATENT OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL, three times a day, conveys artificially to the lungs of the Consumptive and delicate the vital properties of Oxygen without the effort of inhalation, and has the wonderful effect of reducing the pulse while it strengthens the system. The highest medical authorities pronounce it the nearest approach to a specific for Consumption yet discovered—in fact, it will restore to health when all other remedies fail.—See "Lancet," March 9, 1861.

Sold by all Chemists, in 2s. 6d., 4s. 9d., and 9s. Bottles Wholesale by G. Borwick, Sole Licensee, 21, Little Moorfields, London.

#### THE GENERAL MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT,

3, BROMPTON-ROW, LONDON, S.W.

RICHARD NELSON respectfully invites the attention of LADIES requiring MOURNING ATTIRE to the above Establishment. After many years' experience in this exclusive department, he possesses peculiar advantages in the Purchase of Mourning Goods, and is careful in selecting sterling fabrics; his aim being to provide a Superior Class of Apparel at a strictly moderate rate of charge. Experienced Assistants, sent to any distance with Samples or Stock.

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, and MADE-UP SKIRTS, in LARGE VARIETY.

DRESSMAKING UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF A CLEVER ARTISTE.

#### FURNITURE CARRIAGE FREE.

CLERGYMEN about to Furnish are most respectfully informed that RICHARD LOADER and CO. have just published an entirely new and elegant "ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE," comprising 216 well executed Designs of Cabinet and Upholstery, Furniture, Iron Balustrades, &c., which Guide they will be happy to forward on application to intending Purchasers GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE. This valuable Pamphlet also contains an estimate for completely Furnishing a moderate sized Paragon House, which it is hoped may be found of much service to those desiring such assistance. Every article warranted for twelve months, and exchanged if found defective. All Orders are DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

#### RICHARD LOADER and CO.,

MANUFACTURING CABINET MAKERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, 23 and 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

#### KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London, E.C.

MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary. Sold in Cases, with full instructions, at 11s., or four quantities for 33s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittances, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 229, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

#### ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION;

An Effectual Cure for the Hooping Cough, without Internal Medicine. This is the only discovery affording a perfect CURE without administering Internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label accompanying each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists.

#### HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE

#### WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

\* \* The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

#### WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor 81, Barclay-street New York.

#### LETCHFORD'S PARAFFIN MATCHES.

The greatest improvement ever made in matches is LETCHFORD'S Patent for Saturating the Wood in Paraffin, instead of partly coating it with Brimstone. By this method the Match burns with a BEAUTIFUL FLAME, perfectly free from smoke or smell, in place of the poisonous gas emitted from ordinary Matches, and which makes them injurious to use. But the greatest advantage of this Patent is that the Matches are as cheap as the common sort, while they are free also from that quantity of poisonous Phosphorus used in the ordinary Match. Every Match is warranted to light, and not to be affected by damp or climate.

R. LETCHFORD and CO. will be glad of any intimation of infringement of this Patent, and Dealers are cautioned against offering such for sale.

R. LETCHFORD and CO., Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Three Colts Lane, Bethnal-green, London.

#### GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

#### IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE

of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Ten years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1d.; or free by post for fourteen stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

#### ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS

DENTISTRY.—Messrs. MOSELY, DENTISTS, 30, Berners-street, London. Established 1820. Messrs. Mosely, Dentists, beg to direct attention to a New and Patented improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supersedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly polished surface, preventing any lodgment of food between interstices, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patient), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and insure a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metals, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect complete adhesion secured by Mr. MOSELY'S PATENTED SUCTION PALATE, No. 764, Aug., 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Mosely, 30, Berners-street Oxford-street, W.

Single Teeth, from 5s. Sets from Five Guineas.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, THE NOBILITY, AND ARISTOCRACY OF EUROPE, AND UNIVERSALLY HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM.

#### ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving and Beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak Hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandrif, and makes it Beautifully Soft, Pliable, and Glossy. Its operation in cases of Baldness is peculiarly active; and in the growth of the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a Beautiful Head of Hair, while its introduction into the Nursery of Royalty, and with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—On the Wrapper of each bottle are the words—ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, &c.,

in white letters, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in Red Ink.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

#### RUPTURES.

#### BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

#### WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. 10s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

#### NEW PATENT

#### ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.



## HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE for the MILLION, PROTECTED BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Can be worked by a child, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. All who have tried it admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical Machine ever invented. As a CHURN for making BUTTER it is remarkably effective, and worthy the attention of DAIRY-KEEPERS.

Hundreds of these Machines are now in constant use throughout the kingdom.

Directions for use are forwarded with each Machine; and purchasers may feel assured that attention to the instructions will secure perfect satisfaction.

### READ WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY:—

From the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., of Paddington, Author of "Christian Philosophy," "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," "Pulpit Cyclopaedia," "Light for the Sick Room," and numerous other valuable theological works.

"Your Washing Machine has been fairly tried in our family, and by its use a month's washing is got through in five hours and a-half, and the clothes are much more thoroughly cleansed than by the old system, which involved the labour and inconvenience of twelve or thirteen hours for three weeks' washing. I trust this invention of yours will produce a domestic reformation through the length and breadth of the land."—April, 1862.

From Commander JAMES STUART, R.N., Stratford, Essex. "Dear Sir,—Your 'Washing Machine' is quite a success. It accomplishes all it professes to do, and is a great boon to households."—Jan. 27, 1862.

From the Rev. J. MAKEPEACE, Union Chapel, Luton. "I have to acknowledge the safe arrival of the 'Washing Machine.' It was tried yesterday, and the results are briefly these:—1. The saving of soap is about one-half. 2. Instead of washing every fortnight, we need wash only once in three weeks, thus saving the difference in the woman's wages and the cost of firing, besides ridding us of the nuisance of frequent washings. 3. The linen looks beautiful, having a better colour than by the old process. Moreover, there was no boiling, nor did anything require rubbing, except the feet of stockings."—Jan. 15, 1862.

From Mrs. DAY, Carlisle-terrace, Bow, Middlesex. "Your Washing Machine answers admirably. It does wonders. I have been able to accomplish a month's wash in three hours. The Machine is even more than you represent it to be. For the last three washes I have done the sheets, pillow-cases, table linen, toilette covers, &c., without previously soaking them, and they have been perfectly clean and stainless. I am satisfied that your machine only requires to be known and it will be fully appreciated."—April 28, 1862.

Copy of a letter forwarded to a lady residing near Andover, by a previous purchaser.

"Feb. 19, 1862.—Madam,—The 'Washing Machine' advertised by Harper Twelvetrees answers so well that my wife says she 'would on no account part from it.' I had inspected several washing machines of various makers, but did not approve of any of them. The sight of Mr. Twelvetrees' machine convinced me that it was the article that has long been required, and I am perfectly satisfied with the work it accomplishes. The washerwomen are somewhat alarmed at the innovation. You must, therefore, be certain when you try the machine that it gets fair play. This fact alone is a high commendation of the machine.—I am, madam, &c., &c."

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Roscommon. "Having used the 'Washing Machine' for several weeks, I am pleased to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient domestic machine."

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THE NONCONFORMIST.

[1862.

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